THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established In 1917

May 3, 1947

CHINA'S COURTS

AN EDITORIAL

Reorganized Government Analyzed

By Charles J. Canning

WAKE UP, CHINA!

By Wilfred S. B. Wong

UNRRA: A Cause Betrayed

By Vic Schneierson

JAPANESE ELECTIONS

AN EDITORIAL

VOLUME 105 PRICE CNC$3,000 NUMBER 10

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LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

KMT's Two Brides

To The Editor:

It is a pitiful thing for the Chinese people that in the past few days, while the cruel and serious civil war in North China is still in progress, President Chiang promulgated the reorganization of the Central Government at a tea party attended by all Nanking journalists.

Any thinking Chinese knows that this reorganization can by no means be considered a suitable step taken for the purpose of solving our all-important problems which will determine the fate of China. Some time ago, there was a picture in a magazine comparing the reorganization to an old fashioned Chinese wedding drama. Two beautiful chairs were sent by the KMT, one for the Social Democratic Party and one for the Youth Party. Both were married to the Central Government.

We are all aware that according to Chinese custom, a married woman is allowed no freedom, no self-determination and no equality in the social realm. All orders from her father-in-law, mother-in-law or husband must be obeyed reverently. Under such circumstances, what a poor position these two parties occupy! Needless to say, the leaders of the two parties have done everything possible to get the fat pork that they desired for so long.

As a matter of fact, the reorganization is in name only, and the KMT is intriguing at the expense of the two minor parties. China and her people cannot endure this cruel civil war after eight years of a war of resistance. I am convinced that there will be no real peace, unification or democracy unless the CP participates in the Government reorganization.

C. H. CHUNG.

Nanking,
April 23, 1947.

Inflation

To The Editor:

I wish some worthy reader of your esteemed journal would kindly enlighten me as to whether or not the recent abnormal advance of local share quotations has affected commodity prices. A week ago a prominent government official asserted that there was no relation between the zooming of share quotations and the increase of commodity prices.

I herewith give an example to show that the contrary is true: From last December to April 22, Wing On Mills shares went up 13 times. Supposing I invested CN$1,000,000 in these shares, I should reap CN$12,000,000 in profit. With such a large amount on hand, I would certainly buy whatever commodity I could find.

Many speculators have made billions and trillions of CNC in the share market recently, and certainly they would not deposit such large amounts in banks. As a result prices are skyrocketing. Idle funds seek investment as other speculative markets are closed. The fundamental economic principle: double the money in circulation, double the price, triple the money, triple the price, always holds true.

So long as the government continues to issue new notes and high denomination notes, prices will continue to increase despite official promulgations on price control.

LEE YE-YUEN.

Shanghai,
April 24, 1947.

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Index for May 3, 1947

Editorial Paragraphs

China's Courts 257
All's Right In Japan? 259
Customs Simplification 260
See, Hear, Speak No Evil! 261

Special Articles

Long, Oft Delayed Reorganization Finds One-Party Rule Continued.. *By Charles J. Canning* 262
Wake Up, China! ..... *By Wilfred S. B. Wong* 264
Inflation Hits Kwangtung: Hainan Said To Have Its Own Chen Yi.. *By Wang Dzoong-yen* 265
UNRRA: A Cause Betrayed ..... *By Vic Schneierson* 266
North Kiangsu Gets UNRRA Relief; Morale Of Central Troops Low.. *By Carl N. Cheng* 267
China's Habeas Corpus Law On Trial: Government By Law Or By Terror? ..... *By Walter K. C. Chen* 268
Everything In Yenan Left Intact As Communists Evacuate Capital.... *By A Foreign Correspondent* 269
Fukien Exports Slump Due To War; People's Livelihood Endangered.. *By Chen Fu-sheng* 270
Shares Boom To Record New Highs As Commodities, Indices Soar.. 271

Departments

Letters From The People 251
25 Years Ago 261
Business Foot-Notes 271
News Of The Week 272
What U.S. Papers Say 274
What Chinese Papers Say 275
Who's Who In China 275
New Books Of Interest 276

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Student Responsibility

To The Editor:

I was much depressed on reading your editorial "Student Behavior" in the April 19 issue of the *Review*. I, too, have my opinions on the behavior of students; will you kindly allow me to take up a little space in the *Review*?

As you said, "If there is any group at all in which hope for the future might be placed, it is certainly the students." I am obliged to add, however, that if hope is to be placed in the students their thoughts and behavior must be severely refined hereafter. At present we cannot place our hope in them for the revival of our country.

Every day they shout. "Give us liberty!" "Give us democracy!" "Down with despotism!" "Down with corruption!" etc. Yet deep in their minds remain feudal ideas and class consciousness; few of them really understand the meaning of liberty or democracy, I am convinced. This is proved by their attitude to servants, coolies or any kind of laborer. As they are living in such an unfortunate period, when Oriental civilization is degenerating and Western civilization has not been assimilated, quite a few of them possess neither kind of virtue.

Such students regard themselves as the equals of their teachers in every respect but never allow those whom they consider of lower rank, such as servants or laborers, to be equal to themselves. Liberty means to them just the freedom to reproach their servants or to dishonor their teachers. Democracy means to them the freedom to drive away their professors or discharge their servants. For years students have been considered by the people to be the brothers of soldiers; soldiers become more and more rowdyish and outrageous and the students are still their brothers. How can such students bear the name of "Democratic Warriors?"

They hate civil war, corruption, speculation and so on, of course. Everyone does. The real problem lies in the suspicion that they may do the same as the corrupt officials or speculators, under the same circumstances. In fact, many graduated students have proved to be civil war promoters, corrupt officials, or speculators.

A pupil of mine who was considered not too bad a fellow by his teachers and schoolmates, now serves in a tax bureau. He told me frankly that theory and reality are different things; that he could not help being corrupt when surrounded by so many corrupt elements. We cannot say this man is corrupt at heart. We can, however, affirm that he has no ability to stand against the forces of corruption. If a highly educated man is no different from others in this respect, what is the use of education? How can the hopes of the future be placed on his shoulders?

Therefore, I sincerely advise our students to reflect whether their acts are in concord with their words, to think through what they have heard or seen before shouting it out, and to recognize that democracy and liberty are not one-sided terms. In order to show their patriotic enthusiasm, their eager pursuit of democracy and liberty, they must use the tool of "action," not just "speech."

LI CHIEN-YEN.

Hangchow, Chekiang,
April 23, 1947.

3 Student Groups

To The Editor:

University students in China today can be divided into three classes. There are those who study very hard and have a strong impulse to acquire knowledge. But today these students have completely lost their tempers, having seen that politics in China are confusing and corrupt when compared to other countries.

Then there are those students who are very optimistic and thoughtless. They have only one thought: that a man living in the world today has the right to enjoy his life. So they never feel unhappy or grieved about conditions; their only interest is in playing and dancing with their girl friends. Even if they get their diplomas, they are of little use to the world because their knowledge is not deep. We must search for reality and not for falsehood.

There is another kind of student, whose actions are right, in my opinion. They pay attention to the newspapers, and organize themselves into groups to study the darkness of democracy.

These three classes of students differ in their viewpoints, consequently quarrels and even fights are frequent occurrences. For example, the University of Shanghai recently had a students' strike, provoked by the school authorities. One day while the strike was still on, a student tried to leave the premises but was prevented from doing so. He became angry and took out his knife to fight the others. I believe there are many students who depend on their evil strength to create trouble in the schools, as this one did. The students have now received a satisfactory answer to their demands and classes have been resumed.

During the war France was occupied by the enemy, yet through aid from the United Nations and a concerted effort on the part of her people, she has again recovered and achieved an important international position as one of the big four powers. A country after war must cooperate with her people and do all in her power to stabilize her position economically and financially, so as to provide a decent standard of living for the people. China, on the surface sings a choir of goodwill but in the background all these words are denied or forgotten, while the officials' habit of squeezing is increasing every day.

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China is not so poor as we imagine, but all her wealth has become private property. If the wealthy lose their power they are able to make a safe escape to foreign countries and pass a comfortable life overseas. It all shows very clearly.

When a movement begins and people realize that it is right and just, then it is easy to get the right support. Even if the authorities use various means of threatening or constraining the people from joining such a movement, no good result is obtained. Our government is doing just this.

The recent students' movement in Peiping is significant. They opposed the discussion of the China problem by the Big Four. It is true that China is an independent nation, not a colony, and has a right to solve her own problems. But will she do so? General Marshall came to China as a mediator and spent one year discussing a solution and the result was failure. How can China solve her problems by herself?

Viewing the movement with interest, I was very glad when a friend of mine who studies at Tsing Hua University said that he had been coerced into joining the parade by the authorities who threatened to put a guilty sign on his shoulder saying that he opposed school regulations. It is like a group of soldiers who are unwilling to fight a war but have been forced to go to the battlefield. They are ordered to take up military affairs by supreme command. Hence in the end there will be defeat instead of victory.

A good nation must do everything for the public good and help her students to learn the truth. Then she will have prosperity and will surely be successful, because the students are the foundation stone of a country. Otherwise, if she loses her students' hearts and respect, she will go the way of doom and annihilation.

F. Z. WOOD.

Shanghai,
April 28, 1947.

Honor & Dignity

To The Editor:

In the April 12 issue of the *Review* I read a letter from T. N. King, a rural school teacher from Shatow, Kansu, stating that owing to financial difficulties he was unable to renew his subscription.

I am an American, new in China—of limited means as well as education. I do have a fair knowledge of the words honor, dignity, education, truth and freedom of speech. So very much of their true value and meaning I learned from a poor, yet highly educated rural school teacher in America.

Enclosed you will find CNC$25,000, which I hope will be sufficient to cover a three month subscription to the *Review* for T. N. King. I am indeed sorry that I am not able to pay for a year.

AN AMERICAN.

Shanghai,
April 25, 1947.

By & Large

To The Editor:

Reading the editorial "Student Behavior" in the April 19 issue of the *Review*, I came across the phrase "by and large" in the fifth line of the first paragraph.

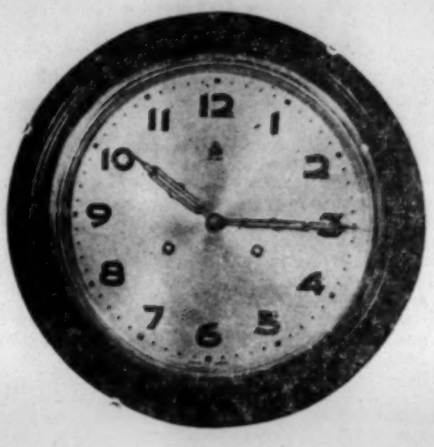
I fail to understand what it means, nor could its meaning be found in any dictionary. Will you please give an explanation of its equivalent meaning.

A READER.

Hankow, Hupeh,
April 22, 1947.

* * *

(EDITORS' NOTE:—The phrase "by and large" means "in general.")



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Sikang

To The Editor:

First I wish to thank you for the regular delivery of the *Review* which reaches here only 10 days after publication, although we live in so remote a province as Sikang. We are fortunate in being able to read the news coming from different quarters through your valuable *Review*.

In the March 29 issue of the *Review*, I enjoyed very much the article "Sikang's Opium Vending Governor." May I add some of my humble opinions to this topic? Owing to her geographical situation and the communication difficulties, Sikang is really a secret place. It is so secret and complicated that both corrupt officers and the spoiled army do great damage to this baby province.

In spite of General Liu Wen-hui's endeavors to do something worth while for the province, he fails to control those under him. But as he has administered Sikang for nearly 20 years, the poison of opium is deeply rooted in some areas of this province. Once poppy planting had been cut off last year, the problem of a livelihood for the Sikangese became so great that neither Liu's 24th Division nor Liu's Conference for the Administrative Assembly in the Ya region were able to put down the riotings of the people.

Furthermore, it is ridiculous that after the closing of this Assembly in Ya-an, there is still a great quantity of opium exported from Kangting to Ya-an. They say that the Assembly had no result other than to deceive the Sikangese. Now that communications between Ya-an and Kangting are becoming more difficult, we hope a decisive step will be taken to punish the spoiled Army. This will bring relief.

H. S. LING.

Kangting, Sikang,
April 8, 1947.

Correction

To The Editor:

In my article entitled "China Textiles Under Fire," which appeared in the April 26 issue of the Review, I wish to correct some typographical errors on Page 243, column two.

In part, the paragraph should read thus: "the salaries of technicians, superintendents, mill managers and higher staff members are as low as 50 percent, compared with those in privately owned textile enterprises."

BEN Y. LEE.

Shanghai,
April 26, 1947.

Headaches!

To The Editor:

I find in American magazines many abbreviations which make my head ache. I am sorry I cannot understand them by myself. The abbreviation G. O. P., I know has some connection with U.S. political parties, but what are the original words? There are also a lot of abbreviations like these: CIO, AFL, FEPC, NAM, Young Citizen's PAC, ROTC, and the AAA committee.

TSAO CHUNG-TSAN.

South Pucheng, Kiangsu,
April 15, 1947.

(EDITOR'S NOTE:—The initials GOP stand for "Grand Old Party" referring to the Republican Party in the U.S.A.; CIO: Congress of Industrial Organizations; AFL: American Federation of Labor; FEPC: Fair Employment Practices Commission; NAM: National Association of Manufacturers; PAC: Political Action Committee; ROTC: Reserve Officers Training Corps; AAA: American Agricultural Act.)

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Kunming Disasters

To The Editor:

During the past week there have been many disasters in this town, including the terrible ransacking of a bus plying between the famous An-ning hot springs resort and the town; burglary of an old but grand mansion; and a violent explosion in the city's biggest cinema. These evil deeds show not only the moral disintegration in this rather rural town, but also the corruption and uselessness of the gendarmerie.

The bus left town at three o'clock on the afternoon of April 16, for An-ning hot springs resort. Some of the senior members of the staff of the Tzee Kong Bank and several others were aboard. After they had safely gone some 36 kilometers, the bus was obliged to stop when confronted by four or five bandits carrying locally made pistols. All the passengers were searched thoroughly, all such things as watches, bracelets, fountain pens and rings were taken from them. A few passengers were even stripped of their overcoats. The total of cash stolen was reported to be about CNC$5,000,000.

It is strange to note that the robbery took place near the famous hot springs resort, which might be thought to be serene and comfortable during the day. It has long been rumored that the resort is frequented by gamblers and opium smokers, since it is some distance from the city.

Early the next morning, April 11, a large mansion owned by Lu Ching-ching, a brother of the Provincial Governor, was robbed by a well-dressed burglar. It is suspected that he may have had accomplices on the roof assisting him. There was only one woman in the house that night. Awakened from her sleep, the woman saw a man with a torch and pistol standing in front of her bed. She was forced to give him the keys to the safe and, after searching the safe, the man demanded a cloth in which to wrap the loot. The total loss in this instance amounted to US$10,000, 60 tails and 100 tola of gold, numerous jewels and CNC$-300,000.

It is a wonder that such a huge amount of foreign currency and gold were still being kept after the promulgation of the so-called Financial Emergency Measures, especially since the owner is the brother of the Provincial Governor. Discrepancy in wealth in China is getting wider.

Following these two crimes, an explosion occured at Nan Ping Theater at 9:00 p.m. on April 17. It is reported that more than 10 persons were seriously wounded, and 20 seats were destroyed. No trace of the grenade was to be found. Experts determined that it might have been Trinitro-toluene. One wounded youth told a correspondent that one second before the explosion, he saw a light flashing under his neighbor's seat, and in a matter of seconds the explosion occurred.

It was learned later that at around two o'clock in the afternoon, a man wearing a rain coat (it was not raining that day), delivered an anonymous letter to the booking office, demanding that a sum of CNC$20,000,000 be placed on seat No. S-10 in the theater during the six to eight performance.

Madame Lieu, chairman of the board of directors, did not follow the instructions, but instead called the police. The six to eight show passed quietly, and police were patrolling the cinema; but in vain.

Terrorism like this is common in Hongkong and Canton, but this was the first time in history that such things have happened in Kunming. The usual crowd around the cinema entrance was noticeably smaller during the next few days, hence the natural elimination of black-market tickets, which were said to be sponsored theretofore by the booking clerks.

There is no way to ascertain how long the tranquility of this remote city will last. However, enthusiastic hope is being put in the gendarmes and the police.

"JAZZ."

Kunming,
April 19, 1947.

Taiwan Again

To The Editor:

My first letter, entitled "Blood Bath," appeared in the April 12 issue of the *Review*. But I have been so moved by your reports on this case that I am compelled to write this second letter which I hope you will kindly publish.

Two months have passed since the Taiwan tragedy began. Although time tends to fade the blood stains, it will never dilute the intensity of our efforts to explore and expose the truth and significance of this bloody case.

The blunt statements of top officials of the KMT, notably General Pai Chung-hsi's, put the entire blame on the Japs and the Communists, and if from these official talks one reasons that the Taiwan case is unique on this island, he plunges into grave mistakes. What has happened to the unfortunate people of Taiwan belongs to a pattern of the very evil that is also being suffered by a vast number of Chinese mainlanders.

It is the pattern of evil that is designed by, and unique to a ruling clique of the basest gang of bureaucrats and militarists. Nor should one think that Chen Yi's dark rule of Taiwan is nothing but strange personal behavior. For what Chen Yi has done to the people evidently conforms to the will and order of this ruling clique by whom he was appointed, and from whom he received silent assent to his flagrant misrule, which culminates

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a year and one half of terror.

In a word, the evil deeds of the take-over government, led by Chen Yi, are plainly traceable to a supreme ruling regime wherein lies the source of the troubles occurring not only in Taiwan but also on the mainland of China. It is by following this line of reasoning that we find the most profound significance of the bloody Taiwan Incidents.

It is already a plain truth that whenever and wherever a reign by such despicable, corrupt and bloodthirsty mimic Fascists continues, the people will always be deprived of their basic rights, and if this deprivation of the basic human rights of survival constitutes the main cause of China's civil war today, it will certainly cause a catastrophe in Taiwan.

The civil war of China and the blood bath of Taiwan are so closely related that any measure which truly benefits and brings relief to the people of the island, will also benefit and bring relief to the mainlanders. In this sense, Taiwan is more than a mere testing ground for the present take-over government. It proves that the present somewhat acute disease of the island is caused by a virulent germ of bureaucrats and militarists, propagating and spreading over from the mainland, where it has already done such harm.

It proves that as long as this germ exists, the sufferers of Taiwan, and their fellow-sufferers of the mainland, have no hope of recovery. It proves that as long as the threat of disease prevails, all the beautiful words of reorganization, all the agreements of a hopeful truce, and even all the solemn articles of the constitution will be disregarded and violated and become utterly futile.

A drastic remedy must be administered in order to get rid of this germ before anything constructive can be attempted. Let it suffice for me to say I am confident that the hope for human survival in China lies in a relentless life-and-death struggle led by the suffering people themselves.

I am also confident that Taiwan's bloody case will surely raise voices of sympathy and righteousness from all over the world, and that this case will not be relegated to obscurity, particularly because humanity still constitutes one of the greatest cementing factors which hold mankind from downfall and destruction.

P. S. Y.

Chungking,
April 17, 1947.

Reader Aided

To The Editor:

Please enter me as a subscriber to the *Review* for one year. I am enclosing a money order which I hope will cover the current subscription rate.

If there is anything left over after my subscription has been entered, please apply it towards a subscription for some would-be Chinese reader.

C. J. F.

Japan,
April 5, 1947.

* * *

(EDITOR'S NOTE:—The balance of CNC$25,000, *which remained after a subscription had been entered for C. J. F., has been applied to a subscription for P. F. K., whose letter captioned "Keep the Spirit" appeared in the March 22 issue of the Review.)*

Proselyte

To The Editor:

This is my first letter to the *Review*, and I write to express my thanks to you because your esteemed journal has enlightened me very much.

Although I am not a subscriber to the *Review*, I take vast delight in reading it whenever I happen to find it at hand. Of all the English-language journals published in China, I think it is the best. It voices opinions candidly, and judges facts impartially, discussing means for social reform and national reconstruction and rehabilitation. To sum up, it brings brightness to the future of the new China.

To my great satisfaction, I find this weekly magazine my best friend, and long ago intended to take out a subscription but failed to do so due to my poor economic condition. My monthly income is as yet so small that I can hardly afford the sum of CNC$2,000 for a copy. How disappointed I am!

However, despite all my financial difficulties I have made up my mind to be a constant reader of your *Review* in the near future.

SHUM KAR-CHUNG.

Hopu, Kwangtung,
April 4, 1947.

Ebionism

To The Editor:

In the April 12 issue of the *Review* there is a letter containing several phrases and words whose meaning I cannot understand. They are: (a) parables, (b) ebionism, (c) in the soup, (d) in the van.

A REGULAR READER.

Shanghai,
April 17, 1947.

(EDITOR'S NOTE:—A "parable" is a short fictitious narrative from which a moral or spiritual truth is drawn; "ebionism" was an ultra-Jewish party movement in the early Christian church. Its origin is unknown. Its members adhered strictly to the Mosaic law, and rejected Paul as an apostate; "in the soup" is an expression used to describe one who is in great trouble; the expression "in the van" means out in front.—"van" in this case stands for vanguard.)

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密勒氏評論報
A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

The editorial pages present each week the opinions of the editor. The other pages of The China Weekly Review are written by the other members of the staff and the contributing editors who report and interpret the news irrespective of the views expressed in the editorials.

Vol. 105 Shanghai, Saturday, May 3, 1947 No. 10

China's Courts

IN recent weeks we have had several fine examples of how a nation's courts should not be conducted. In fact we might go so far as to say that we have seen enough evidence to justify our saying that China does not have any part of a modern judicial system; that those unfortunate enough to run afoul of the "law" are simply out of luck unless they have either sufficient friends or funds to get them out of trouble.

We have been particularly interested in the activities of China's courts in the postwar period because now for the first time we, as Americans, are subject to Nanking's promulgations and regulations. As the proprietors of a newspaper we are also interested in the courts in that we wish to see justice done and particularly wish to see the rights of the little man protected. We are even further interested in China's courts because this newspaper, as far back as the early 1920's, was the first foreign-owned publication in China to agitate for the abolition of extraterritoriality and special privileges for foreigners.

At that time the editor of this paper, J. B. Powell, was nearly read out of the foreign community because of his stand. He was referred to by his own compatriots in Shanghai as a dangerous radical and a friend of the Communists. In those days the Kuomintang, or Canton Party, was considered by most foreigners and many Chinese as an appendage of Moscow. The *Review's* espousal of the Kuomintang cause, including its platform for the abolition of extraterritoriality, caused the paper and its editor many difficulties.

In urging the end of foreign privilege, the *Review* said that only one thing was necessary before foreign courts could be abolished: China must organize courts which would be courts in practice, instead of in name only. Later this view came to be the one generally expressed by most foreign governments holding extraterritorial privileges in China. Commissions were named to study the situation and the years passed. One commission sat in Peiping for several months in 1925-6 because it could not travel due to the general breakdown of law and order. Later, the Japanese War prevented any further steps. Finally, in wartime Chungking treaties renouncing special concessions and rights were signed.

Sadly enough, it now begins to appear that China's courts have made but little progress since the turbulent 1920's. A man hailed into court today has almost as little chance as he had 20 years ago.

While we are inclined to view the matter from a foreigner's point of view, it is not just the treatment of foreigners with which we are concerned. It is in the fair and legal treatment of any man and every man who is brought before the Chinese courts that we are interested. Today, neither Chinese nor foreigner can be assured of a trial that is anything but a mockery.

There are so many cases of "small" Chinese who have been summarily hailed into court by the police or gendarmes and hastily convicted that it would be impossible to enumerate them. Also large are the number of cases in which officials or other "important" men have had cases against them dismissed when all the evidence indicated that a trial was in order.

We are personally acquainted with a number of cases involving foreigners in recent months in which not the slightest attempt at justice was made until the strongest protests were lodged with the highest authorities. There was the case of the Spanish seaman who, beaten by a mob of pedicab coolies and lying on the sidewalk, called for help and was aided by an American sailor. The sailor knocked a coolie down and killed him, the coolie's head having hit the pavement. The U.S. Navy courtmartialed the sailor and acquitted him. The seaman, tried by a Chinese court, was convicted and sentenced. An American employee of CNRRA, in a fight with a pedicab coolie, knifed him. He was considered guilty per se. Another American employee of CNRRA was jailed upon a corruption charge. These three cases were solved, after convictions in what observers considered unfair trials, by UNRRA protests to Nanking, protests in which it is said UNRRA discussed terminating its China program.

More recently there was the case of Frederick Mysberg, a Netherlander, convicted of violating the recent emergency economic regulations. This trial, as we have repeatedly pointed out, could not have been considered legal in a kindergarten. There was never the slightest proof that Mysberg violated the so-called law, the law had not been passed at the time of his arrest and, in fact, was not passed by the Legislative Yuan until *after* he was convicted. During the trial the court was continually interrupted by uniformed officers of the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison, who upbraided the counsel for the defense as being a "traitor" for defending a foreigner. This type of Hitler-like racialism has been demonstrated in several recent trials involving foreigners. In one, the defendant was referred to as "a foreign dog."

Since the present Government, which in general appears to be trying to follow a moderately pro-foreign course in most of its actions, allows its courts to treat foreigners in this fashion, what can one suppose it allows its courts to do to its own people—the people who, unlike foreigners, are afraid to raise their voices in protest?

In one Shanghai jail—and Shanghai jails are supposed to be the best in China—more than 1,500 people are reported to use the same water tap. Many of the rooms have no window panes and, of course, no heat is provided during the winter. This jail has one open sewer, which, incidentally, is located directly beneath the one water tap, into which the excrement and other refuse from many of the cells is dumped.

In some Shanghai jails where hundreds or thousands of "suspects" are incarcerated, it is reliably reported that the majority of the inmates are never brought to trial. Many, of course, die in these pigstys while waiting month after month for trial. A large number, we are told, are merely kept for a few months and then released. This is said to be because so many are arrested on such slight evidence that not even a good enough case to satisfy the authorities, let alone the public, can be made out against them. Also the number of prosecutors and judges is insufficient actually to try all those arrested on "suspicion." The result then, is that when the jails begin to get a bit too crowded, the prosecutors look over the lists of those whom they have no intention of trying and release a few who have been in longest. The reasoning apparently is that maybe they are guilty, maybe not, but anyway anyone who becomes "suspect," probably has been up to no good, and so a few months in jail are good for him.

The question of "key money" for better cells is said to be common in virtually all of the city's lockups. Another interesting angle is that inmates swear that the "key money" must be paid in U.S. dollars or gold bars, both of which are banned by "law."

In one jail it is reported that one can live as comfortably as in the Park Hotel if one pays enough. Food is brought in, if you pay; laundry is done, if you pay; visitors are admitted, if you pay; comfortable furniture and virtually all other amenities can be obtained, if you pay.

In discussing the condition of local jails with some of our Chinese friends, we often hear expressed the idea that since these jails are good enough for Chinese, they should be good enough for foreigners. Such a thought is often expressed to prove that there is no unfair discrimination against foreigners.

People who make such statements obviously lose sight of the fact that virtually all of the country's jails are unfit for human occupation, either by Chinese or foreigner. Furthermore, China has signed treaties of friendship with many foreign countries in which clauses of reciprocity are included. These bind the Chinese Government to provide jails having as nearly as possible the same facilities as the foreign contracting countries. We naturally do not expect modern, scientific, completely sanitary penitentiaries such as in America, but we do expect reasonably clean and healthy cells.

The average foreigner is not accustomed to living in such filthy surroundings as are common to most Chinese jails and is quite likely to die if detention is prolonged. China cannot expect to have foreign prisoners dying from malnutrition, lack of medical care, and other diseases

"MAN WHO TOOK THE WRONG ROAD"

which generally disappeared with the Middle Ages and not get in trouble with other powers. The authorities may get away with keeping their own prisoners in a serf-like bondage for a few more years, but they cannot treat people who know better in the same fashion.

* * *

WHILE Chinese jails always have been sink holes of filth and corruption (numerous Chinese historical novels and plays will confirm this) and, to all appearances, will continue to be for a long time, the situation as regards the courts is perhaps more tragic. China's courts know better. In the past China's courts, on occasion, have rendered admirable verdicts. China has many, many excellent legal minds and many, many honest judges and lawyers. Why is it then that the nation's courts have fallen on such evil ways? There are many reasons, but the standard answers of economic and political deterioration and the civil war are not the chief causes.

The main reason is because China's courts are not free agents. The judiciary is not independent. It is too often the tool of the military and the political factions. The Woosung-Shanghai Garrison, usually acting on orders from military or party chiefs in Nanking, arrests a man, announces to the press that he is guilty, and follows him into the court room where its agents interrupt the proceedings at will and, if they feel it necessary, lecture the judge, telling him what should be done.

From our observations, it would seem that no court in China today would dare render a decision which would go against the wishes of strong military or political groups.

* * *

THIS kind of arbitrary action, cloaked with the formalities of a modern judicial system, will eventually blow up in the faces of the authorities. Bayonets cannot forever scare the people into putting up with such injustice. If the pressure from within is slow in coming, it may well come from outside.

Similar treatment of foreigners will not long be tolerated. While we may not be able to speak for all foreign nations, we do know that if there are many more farcical trials of Americans like some half-dozen that have taken place since the abolition of extraterritoriality, there will be a

most violent reaction and, perhaps, some form of retaliation.

The American people, regardless of what kind of Americans they may be, or of from where their forbears may have come, value above all else their personal liberties and the just, honest and independent protection of their courts. This is one question upon which all feel most strongly and upon which there is almost absolute unanimity.

The railroading of one American to jail in China does more to make certain that there shall be no monetary assistance to this country than an entire month of civil war. What's more, we have been informed, there already has been considerable presssure put upon the American Government over the trials of Americans here to date. A few more and, it is our honest belief, China, "our traditional friend in Asia," will be on the receiving end of some very strong and unpleasant words from Washington. China may continue to default on her loans and violate other portions of her treaties with the United States and get away with it for some time, but she most certainly cannot continue the practice of depriving Americans of their liberty without due process of law and escape retaliation.

The Government and the people of China should realize that in the nearly two years since the end of the war China has thrown away most of the good will which the American people bore her on V-J Day. The only nation which has thrown away its good will faster is Russia, which has almost completely dissipated the vast store so painfully gained through the war years. Even China's position as a "potential bulwark" against Russia in the Far East will not last forever. Japan, more than likely, will replace her in the near future and the days of official mollycoddling will be over. We have been told, on very good advice, that United Service to China (formerly United China Relief) has privately stated that Theodore White's critical book, *Thunder Out of China*, "cost" TWO MILLION U.S. DOLLARS in contributions from the American public who, after reading the book, said in effect, "to hell with that place."

China wants American industries to invest money here, to build factories and send technicians. They won't come. Already American fishermen brought out by UNRRA are leaving as fast as they can. One recently told us, "I'm getting out of here while I can, and I sure'll tell the boys back in San Francisco what a fine place this is to stay away from."

We have lived in China for a good many years and, being reasonably law-abiding and trusting to the good fortune which has so far kept us out of jail, intend to remain here doing what we consider to be our job. The *Review's* late editor, J. B. Powell, spent a large part of his life in China and suffered considerably because of China. However, he never lost his faith in the country and the people. We do not propose to lose our faith either, at this early stage, but we must honestly say that that China is proceeding downhill in virtually all respects today at a speed a great deal faster than at any time during the past several years during which we have been in a position to observe the situation closely.

The Way You Look At It

The draft declares that a settlement by political means shall remain as the basic principle for the solution of the Chinese Communist Problem. If only the Chinese Communists show willingness for peace, and the railway system can be completely restored, the Government will seek national peace and unity through political means.—*Minister of Information Peng Hsueh-pei, on tripartite 12-point agreement, April 16, 1947.*

All patriotic sons of the Chinese republic who are my brothers, students and subordinates should make up their minds to annihilate the Communist bandits who massacre the people, set fire to houses, betray the country and disturb peace and order in society. Only by so doing can we build a country of complete independence and freedom. Today I am gathering here all our revolutionary Army officers and men to make joint efforts to annihilate the Communist bandits with a firm resolution.—*President Chiang Kai-shek's speech, while reviewing 202nd Division of the Youth Army in Shanghai, Sin Min Wan Pao, April 14, 1947.*

All's Right In Japan?

DESPITE SCAP's confidence in the outcome of the Japanese parliamentary elections, it is now clear that the conservatives have won by a heavy majority. True, the liberal Social Democrat party has emerged from the polls as the leading Japanese party, but the core of the new Japanese diet will continue to remain, as it has been in the past, conservative. Japan has shown that she chooses the right.

These results could have been foreseen—and were—by anyone who has studied the developments in post-war Japan. There have been warnings enough on that score. But these have all been regarded by SCAP as being essentially directed at Gen. MacArthur's administration and therefore "unobjective." Yet the poll results, in black and white, prove that the shift to the right in Japan gives more than a mere inkling of what goes on in the mind of Mr. Suzuki. It proves that Suzuki-san is still unconvinced of the necessity for drastic and rapid change.

Apologists of the MacArthur-tailored "new order" in Japan will immediately claim that considering the brief time that the Japanese have had to educate themselves in the ways of democracy, the election results, even as they stand, prove that there has already been a great advance. Yet such reasoning is entirely superficial. We must not forget that the forms of democracy are not entirely new to the Japanese. They were there 20 years ago. This is Japan's second try at becoming a democracy. And what might have been termed encouraging results during the first try—a generation ago—cannot be termed satisfactory today.

Nor does it appear that the results presently achieved will lead to the ousting of Premier Shigeru Yoshida's rightist cabinet. Yoshida may be forced to give up a Vice-Premiership to one of the Social Democrats, but the core of his government will remain, as it has been heretofore, conservative. This means that the Social Democrats, despite their augmentation of seats in both parliamentary houses, will have to remain a minority, bound hand and foot to the decisions of the Liberal and Democratic parties, both staunch supporters of the tory order.

One factor which should not be overlooked is that these results were achieved while allied occupation forces were still on Japanese soil. But even allied "moral support" for a more democratic order did not prevent the tories from gaining control of both houses of parliament. Remove the allied occupation forces, and you would have even the small liberal representation flooded under by the conservatives, if not actually imprisoned or "liquidated" in the manner seen after the Mukden Incident of 1931.

All this goes to prove one thing: That the Japanese people, despite all the reverses suffered by Japan during the past 15 years of conservative rule, continue to cling to the ways of the rightist past. It means that Japan, from the view of its advance along the road to democracy, has gone only as far and possibly not even as far, along the road as the position she occupied a generation ago.

If the quasi-democracy of the 1920's could not be trusted, and led to the rise of Konoyes and Tojos, what guarantee can there be today that the same will not happen again? The preponderance of the conservatives in the new Japanese parliament, and the comparative weakness of the truly progressive groups in Japan, prove that for a generation the advance has not been as great as might have been expected.

It is an undeniable fact that the elections have been fairly conducted. But what does this prove when the bulk of the Japanese people continue to support parties which come closest to the wartime groups favoring totalitarianism? It would be the same if free elections in Germany and Italy showed that half, or more than half of the people, were in support of parties which were mere offshoots of the single state parties that wielded power under the Fuehrer and the Duce.

Perhaps the coming years will show a swing away from the right in Japan. Perhaps, through a new system of education, and a better understanding by the Japanese of the responsibilities of parliamentary government, the progressive forces of Japan can gain a bigger voice, and finally a dominant voice, in the affairs of state. Perhaps.

But for the present, the world must adopt a wait and see policy in so far as the future of Japan is concerned. There has been too much wishful thinking, too much shoulder-patting for the Japanese, and not enough analyzing of the true color of the Japanese people. The parliamentary elections just held have confirmed the suspicions of many an observer who looks below the thin veneer of Japan's two-year old "progressive government" to the conservative foundation of the nation. Patience will be needed with the Japanese—extreme watchfulness, too.

On Again, Off Again

A responsible official of the Central Bank today denied a report of the issuance of CNC$10,000 notes.—*Shun Pao, April* 19, 1947.

Hsu Pao-yuan, vice-minister of Finance, hinted to a *Central News* reporter that CNC$10,000 notes might be issued, if the market is in need of them.—*Shun Pao, April* 19, 1947.

Informed sources in the city point to the great probability of the appearance of CNC$10,000 notes.—*China Press, April* 20, 1947.

Notes Of CNC$10,000 Denomination Ready.—*China Press, April* 21, 1947.

Bank Not To Issue CNC$10,000 Notes Here.—*Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, April* 22, 1947.

Central Bank To Issue CNC$10,000 notes Today.—*China Press, April* 23, 1947.

Customs Simplification

LAST week's announcement from Paris that the International Chamber of Commerce will soon submit a program for simplification of customs formalities to various governments was indeed welcome news, especially to those of us who live in China where customs formalities have become so involved as to be ridiculous.

The main points of the International Chamber's plan are:

(1) A place should be provided at the customs where travelers who have nothing to declare can wait while others, who have, finish their often long discussions with customs officials.

(2) Written declarations concerning luggage should not be demanded by the customs.

(3) A holder of a passport should never be deprived of it.

(4) Additional control staff should be employed where necessary and the filling of forms should be reduced to the minimum.

(5) Examination of registered luggage should take place preferably at the place of arrival or, if possible, at the place of departure.

(6) Registered luggage in transit as well as the luggage of passengers by air should not be subject to examination in any of the countries through which it passes.

Anyone who does any traveling at all can immediately see the benefits of the foregoing mild suggestions. There is nothing in them that would deprive a country of any of its normal rights or privileges in examining baggage. They would merely result in a simplification of the process which would certainly be welcomed by all travelers and which should be welcomed by customs officials themselves.

In the post-war world, where the trend appears to be toward more and more bureaucracy and red tape, anything which would sensibly reduce formalities is to be advocated.

We have in China today probably the outstanding example of how an inefficient, stupid bureaucracy can bog down the normal day's activities. Although the customs and other formalities in which one becomes entangled upon trying to enter or leave this country are almost beyond belief, it is China's internal customs and other restrictions which make one wonder just what goes through the minds of some officials.

In order to leave Shanghai for any point in the interior, one must first obtain an exit permit. Then, if the destination is outside this province, special internal travel visas for each province crossed must be obtained. Upon leaving Shanghai one's baggage is usually searched thoroughly. Upon arrival at destination, the same thing occurs. Sometimes, a traveler must submit to customs inspection in towns through which he merely passes. Also, if forced to break the journey overnight, or

sometimes for only a few hours, at any city along the way, one must register with the police and obtain an exit permit before proceeding.

Such a situation is of course thoroughly ridiculous, unless, of course, the officials concerned have in mind the discouragement or prevention of travel. The fact that the officials who make these rulings really don't concern themselves much about their enforcement is easily seen by anyone traveling today. At every airport or railway station one observes officials of various sections of the Government pulling out special passes, letters and whatnot chopped by important ministries, Yuans, etc., which allow the bearer to skip all formalities.

We recently witnessed such an event in the case of a friend we saw off from Shanghai. After about half an hour's argument about his lack of an exit visa, enough photographs, an internal travel visa and many other assorted documents said to be absolutely necessary, he remembered a letter given him by a Foreign Office representative, saying he was to be treated courteously, etc., etc. Upon its presentation, the objecting officials became all smiles and politely waved him aboard, casually saying that there actually wasn't much point to all these formalities!

The logical answer to this confused situation is the abolition of most of the restrictions, which are pure nonsense possibly designed to swell the ranks of the bureaucrats, and the enforcement of a few remaining essential ones. If there are to be laws, they should be reasonable and simple *and* they should be enforced. The present system of promulgating complicated laws by the score and then allowing officials to issue documents enabling people to evade them shows a distressing lack of common sense. Such a system can only breed contempt for the law.

Bringing Up The People

The *Ta Kung Pao* reported from Lanfang that in order to "improve manners," sentries require people to remove their glasses while passing through the city gate of Lanfang. Failure to comply draws a fine.—*UP, April* 21, 1947.

Japanese sentries required people to bow while passing the sentry box. Failure to comply drew a fine sock in the jaw.—*Local war stories.*

See, Hear, Speak No Evil!

WE note a carefully worded order to all personnel of CNRRA on the subject of Press Statements issued by CNRRA's Director General P. H. Ho.

The order stresses that there have been several instances in the past of statements made by CNRRA officials and employees which contained inaccurate information and have caused unjustified criticism by the Chinese and foreign press of CNRRA activities. The director-general now calls on all employees to avoid such cases in the future, in the interests of the CNRRA program. He adds, as an afterthought, that "strict disciplinary action" will have to be instituted to correct this tendency on the part of CNRRA employees to give pieces of their mind to newspapermen.

The only way a CNRRA employee can approach the local press after this order, without possibly drawing "strict disciplinary action," is to clear his or her statement through the Office of the Director General or the Department of Public Relations. This arrangement very effectively muzzles CNRRA employees and forestalls any such action as occurred in UNRRA in the past, when employees and officials criticized UNRRA workings, or rather failures, here.

No comment is necessary apropos this order with the exception of voicing the conviction that from now on, no doubt, the CNRRA program will be implemented effectively and be 100 percent beneficial to all concerned.

A Future Worry

From the Arkansas Gazette.

Now that the atomic bomb has come, the chief cause for worry about the future is whether there will be any.

25 Years Ago In Millard's Review Of The Far East

Unavoidable

May 6, 1922.

Fighting between the Chihli and Fengtien forces was unavoidable. It covers a section along two lines each approximately 100 miles long. One hundred thousand Chihli men are taking the field to face approximately the same number of Fengtien soldiers. Fighting, it has been predicted, will center around Liuliho and Chansingtien on the Peking-Hankow Railway, and Tehchow, Machang and Liangwangchwang on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.....The strategy of Chihli on the former (or Western) front is to press forward to Peking so that the capital will fall into its hands.

* * *

U.S. Posts

Colonel Clyde Ford, appointed new U.S. Postal Agent at Shanghai several months ago at Washington, D.C., arrived here last week to assume his duties. Colonel Ford succeeds E. H. Everett as postmaster.

10 Years Ago In The China Weekly Review

"Good Earth"

May 1, 1937

As a result of more than three years' work, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has completed the film version of Pearl Buck's "Good Earth." Huang Chao-chin, a representative of the Central Party Publicity Department, supervised the production in Hollywood. *Kuo Min* notes that as a result of the fact that the American producers have carefully observed the terms for the production of the film, the Central Board of Film Censorship has approved the film, which will be released in China in the near future.

* * *

Advertising

The bureau of public health of the City Government of Greater Shanghai is continuing the campaign against illicit advertisements, particularly quack medicines, in the local vernacular press. A new set of regulations governing the publication of advertisements in the Chinese newspapers has just been issued by the authorities....Hereafter, all doctors, hospitals, pharmacists and dentists who have not registered with the bureau of Public Health will not be permitted to advertise in the press, while those who have duly registered must confine their advertisements to their names, degrees, special line of work, addresses, office hours and telephone numbers.

Long, Oft Delayed Reorganization Finds One-Party Rule Continued

By CHARLES J. CANNING

AFTER much maneuvering and hard bargaining between the Government and the minority parties, the long-projected and often-postponed reorganization of the National Government became a reality at long last.

Government spokesmen stressed the point that the Kuomintang has fulfilled its promise of handing over political power to the people and is carrying out its program of establishing a constitutional government after the political tutelage period. Minister of Information Peng Hsueh-pei, in announcing the inauguration of the State Council and the reorganization of the Executive Yuan, stated with emphasis that "one-party rule in China has come to an end" and that "a multi-party government has been fully set up and is ready to govern the country in the spirit of the Constitution until the new government provided by the charter is elected."

It was further stressed that with the shakeup in the government machinery, China is now on the high road to democracy and prosperity.

Change For Better Welcome

It is of course highly gratifying to see that some change has finally been made in the government. As is well-known, the Chinese people, worst sufferers from external aggression and internal strife ever since the founding of the Republic, are simply fed up with things as they have been and they want to see something new. Therefore they welcome any change —provided that it is one for the better. The present government reorganization will probably give rise to renewed hopes in the hearts of the people, that a new leaf may be turned in Chinese politics.

It is therefore highly interesting and timely to look into the matter a little more closely to see to what extent the Nanking administration has been reorganized and what hope it holds out for the countless unfortunate millions of this war-torn and poverty-stricken land.

Let's begin with the structure and composition of the new political setup. Before the present government reorganization, the highest policy-making body of the government was the Supreme National Defense Council, which was composed of leading members of the Central Standing Committee of the Kuomintang and leaders of the National Government. As members of the Central Standing Committee played a leading role in the Council, the practice in past years was that the Council and the Committee usually met together to decide on important matters. During the past several months, meetings of the Council and of the Committee were held jointly under the chairmanship of President Chiang Kai-shek, in his capacity as President of the Kuomintang and chairman of the Supreme National Defense Council. In other words, the Central Standing Committee of the Kuomintang, through the Supreme National Defense Council, directed the policy-making of the National Government.

Under such circumstances, the State Council or the National Government Council, as it was formerly called, had no authority at all and it seldom met.

New State Council

As the result of government reorganization, the Supreme National Defense Council has been abolished and replaced by a new State Council. According to the revised organic law of the National Government, the State Council shall have powers to decide legislative principles, administrative policies, military policies, fiscal planning and budgeting. In addition, the State Council is empowered to appoint and replace heads of the various Ministries and Commissions of the Executive Yuan and to name members to the Legislative and the Control Yuan.

Such being the case, the State Council is supposed to be the highest policy-making board of the government until China's new constitution becomes effective on December 25, 1947. The State Council is composed of 40 members, but for the present only 29 have been named, 17 for the Kuomintang, and four each for the Democratic Socialist Party, the Young China Party and the non-partisan group. The remaining 11 seats are said to have been reserved for the Communists and the Democratic League.

Since the Kuomintang occupies 17 of the 29 seats which constitute the present membership of the Council, it is apparent that the Kuomintang is in a position to out-vote the minority parties and have the last word. On the other hand, the minority parties and the independents, even if they could pull together and vote en bloc, stand little chance of having the State Council pass any resolution that they want but which the Kuomintang opposes, or of rejecting any resolution that the Kuomintang wants but they oppose.

Super-Organ Created

Nor is this the whole picture. Although the State Council is said to be the highest policy-making organ of the National Government, it remains to be seen how this will work out in actual practice. It is a fact that the Supreme National Defense Council has been abolished, but the Kuomintang has set up another policy-making body in the form of the Central Political Council. This Council, it has been explained, is merely a policy-fixing body within the Kuomintang and shall have nothing to do with the National Government. But past experience and practice indicate that the Council is likely to become a super-government.

How does the situation stand with the Executive Yuan? The reorganized Executive Yuan has under it 15 Ministries, 13 of which are headed by Kuomintang men, including all the key posts such as the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Education. Two not-too-important ministries, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry of Economics were given to the Young China Party. Of these two, the Ministry of Economics appears to be the better job. But with the separation of the National Resources Commission and its affiliated government-operated industries, the Ministry of Economics is no longer the fat and comfy place it seems on the surface.

As a matter of fact, during the past several months, it has proved a thankless job, serving as target for public criticism and ridicule, one without authority to solve any economic problem. The highest economic policy-making board of the government is not the Ministry of Economics, but the newly-created National Economic Council. The Minister of Economics is required to do the bidding of the Council and take the blame, if any, for it.

Still One-Party Regime

So it is quite clear that in spite of the fact that the basis of the National Government has been broadened to include participation by the Young China Party, the Democratic Socialist Party and independents, the actual power is still in the hands of the Kuomintang. The new government is a multi-party government in form, but a one-party government in practice.

Keeping this in mind, we will have no difficulty in understanding why the revised organic law of the National Government provides that the President of the National Government shall be responsible to the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang.

Although this article has been dropped as the result of protest by the minority parties, the spirit that underwrites it will die hard.

Has political tutelage come to an end with the formation of the new government? Even leaders of the new government are divided among themselves. Leaders of the minority parties answered "Yes," insisting that China is now on the road to constitutionalism. But Dr. Sun Fo, Vice President of the National Government and concurrently President of the Legislative Yuan, told the press bluntly that in spite of the creation of the new government, political tutelage is still in existence as before, the only difference being that in the past it was a one-party tutelage under the Kuomintang while now it is a joint tutelage by the constituent parties.

In view of the positions of responsibility now occupied by Dr. Sun, we are inclined to take him at his word. He speaks with authority

and he must know what he is talking about.

How about handing over political power to the people? Much remains to be done in this respect. True, the minority parties and non-partisans are well-represented on the government, but it must be understood that the minority parties can not claim to represent the vast majority of the people. In effect, the Kuomintang is more representative of the people than the Young China Party and the Democratic Socialist Party, if we take into consideration the strength of the respective memberships of the three parties. The *China Daily Tribune* of April 19 carried an editorial entitled "The Coalition Government," one paragraph of which is worth quoting:

Composition Analyzed

"We may recall that coalition was originally proposed by the Political Consultative Conference as one of the conditions under which peace and unity could be secured. The coalition government in its present form is obviously a divergence from what was originally intended....The complexion of the new setup is apparently nothing more than a collection of faces drawn from groups of different political affiliations, which altogether represent a minute fraction of the whole people. Unlike coalitions which normally take place in Western democracies as the result of elections, the present coalition in China, instead of being a government by the people through the medium of parties, is merely a government by parties arranged through personal contacts and ties."

So much for the structure and composition of the new government. Now let's turn to its policies.

The 12-point inter-party political program for the National Government, as approved by the Kuomintang, the Young China Party and the Democratic Socialist Party,stipulates that the program of peaceful national reconstruction shall be the guiding principle of administration for the reorganized National Government, while all participating parties and independents shall be jointly responsible for completing the interim procedure for the inauguration of the constitutional government. It is further stipulated that cooperation among the various parties and groups shall be based upon the principles of political democratization and nationalization of the armed forces under this common principle.

Fight For Unity

General Chang Chun, President of the Executive Yuan, stated in his inaugural address that he will "fight for national unity, peace, democracy and reconstruction."

No one would raise any objection to China's pressing need for peace, democracy, national unity and reconstruction. In reality, ever since the termination of the war with Japan, the National Government has reiterated time and again its willingness and determination to do everything in its power to bring about peace and national unity and to go ahead with its program of democracy and reconstruction.

But what were the results? Instead of national unity, there has been national split. Instead of peace, there has been civil war. Nor has democracy or reconstruction made any remarkable progress. The economic crisis was so grave that T. V. Soong was forced to quit his post under public pressure.

The question of today is how peace and national unity and democracy are to be achieved. There can be no peace while the civil war is going on. There can be no national unity as long as the Government forces and the Reds cut each other's throats.

The first big headache for the new government is: How to bring the bloody fighting to an immediate end? To this question, General Chang Chun gave a clear answer in his inaugural address when he said:

"The first and foremost need of the nation today is internal stability and unity. This is the prerequisite to national reconstruction....In order to safeguard national unity, the government is constrained to take effective military measures to quell the Communist rebellion....It is my fervent hope that such military measures will quickly bring about a fundamental solution eventually, by political means, of the internal strife and thus successfully restore national unity."

Tragic Failure Ahead

In other words, the new government wants to beat the Communists to their knees by military might in hopes of achieving peace and national unity by force of arms. It will be recalled that the National Government had pursued the same policy for about 10 years with little result and did not give it up until the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War in 1937. As a matter of fact, this policy did more damage to China's strength than anything else and courted Japanese invasion, because a divided China was a great temptation to the Japanese warlords.

We don't propose to fix the blame for the civil war in China. What we want to stress is that if the policy of trying to achieve national unity and internal stability by force of arms failed miserably 10 years ago, it is doomed to a more tragic failure this time. You cannot wipe out Communism with guns alone. Even General Ho Ying-chin, former Minister of War and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese Army, seems to have realized the futility of the Big Stick policy in dealing with the Reds, when he said to a representative of the *AP* in New York:

"During the past 20 years of my fight against Communists in China the method I used was force against force and organization against organization. But it did not occur to me that I should hit back with an idea against an idea. I have come to the very firm conclusion that I must fight an idea with an idea."

We really find it hard to see how "the military measures will quickly bring about a fundamental solution of the internal strife," as the new government hopes.

Economic Crisis Worse

Another big headache for the new government is the prevailing economic crisis, which is getting worse and worse each day. It is interesting to see what the new government proposes to do in this connection.

General Chang Chun said in his inaugural address:

"Eight long and difficult years of war have sapped China's economy and have made life miserable for her people. Another year of internal disturbances has rendered the financial, social and economic crisis of the country more acute than ever before. As a move to weather the present crisis, the government has promulgated a set of emergency economic measures. These will continue to be enforced. In removing the causes, the government will have to carry out step by step the economic program already formulated."

For the present we don't want to engage in any academic or theoretical discussion of the merits of these emergency economic measures and programs. We just want to know how these measures have worked in practice. More than two months have passed since the promulgation of these measures, but the financial and economic crisis has not shown any improvement, at least not to our knowledge. Instead, matters are getting worse. During the past two weeks commodity prices have resumed their upward trend throughout the country and the life of the people has become more miserable than ever before.

"New" Distinctly Old

General Chang stated in his inaugural address that "in view of the general depression and suffering throughout the country it is imperative that past mistakes should not be repeated." But as far as we can make out from the announced policies and composition of the new political setup, it seems to us that the "new" government is distinctly old and is likely to repeat the mistakes of the past.

We hope time will prove us wrong.

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WAKE UP, CHINA

By WILFRED S. B. WONG

AFTER eight long years of struggle and resistance China emerges as a nation with a unique position in history and in the world. The survival of China through 40 centuries, weathering the various and periodic invasions and the dynastic changes, is no mere accident. The tremendous and deep-rooted power of resistance and absorption is an all pervading factor in the determination of her destiny.

In the 20th century alone she has twice emerged from two world wars on the winning side; in the first, as a small contributor of labor forces and in the second as a major sufferer and stalwart in resistance from and against fascist aggression. While all nations combine in ensuring victory, without any one determinate factor, one nevertheless shudders at the thought of what might have happened to the allies if China had not succeeded in tying down the 2,000,000 Japanese soldiers, but had unleashed the fanatics against Russia and America at a time when they were least prepared, and at the most critical moment. Whatever happened, China stands today as a great nation and a world power, not only because of her size and population, but also because of her prestige and honor.

Why then is she so unstable, politically and economically?

Spiritually Demoralized

It is because of spiritual demoralization. Almost two years ago when the smoke from the two little atomic bombs had barely cleared, the people of China were indeed in high spirits. Years of frustration and dejection had ended with triumph and victory. It did not take long, however, for the people to come to the painful realization that the nation had emerged from war politically disunited and economically impotent. Now civil war is in full swing and inflation is becoming uncontrollable.

Reaction always follows action. During the war all a nation's resources and efforts are concentrated and united against a common foe. When it is a question of life or death, no one thinks of dissension or discomfort. Suddenly the tension relaxes with peace, and the nerves of the people are soothed down sufficiently to feel and distinguish the disintegration and the discomforts caused by the war.

All over the world repercussions are common. Nations seethe with the ferment of change. England repudiated Churchill's party and turned to Labor. America repudiated the Democrats. Europe swung strongly leftward. Independence movements sprang up in India, Burma, Egypt, Java and Indo-China. Is it because any one man, one party or one nation is less deserving? It seems reaction is bound to follow in a new situation less comforting and more keenly felt. The pendulum swings and no amount of tears, arguments or blood can alter it. The change could be better adjusted, however, with spiritual revival, excellent planning, organized effort—a continuance of war against demoralization in peace time. War has its good aspects. Let us not wait for another war to bring out our better qualities of cooperation and coordination.

Discount Present For Future

We must continue to be tough and keep away from comfort and ease. In England rationing is still in force. A large portion of goods, producers' as well as consumers, are exported. The present is discounted for the future. Russia and France are more or less following the same policy. While England's price index has hardly increased 30 percent, the inflation in France is becoming more serious.

America is looking after her own needs and raising her standards of living, but she can afford it. Even then America is in the midst of a mild inflation. A mild inflation like a mild drink is not unpleasant—at least not yet. China is the only great power who relaxed the control of her national economy at a time when she could least afford it.

The paradoxical situation is that from the viewpoint of national wealth China ended the war with many times the capital goods she had before the war—more spindles, more cars, more planes, more machinery than she ever had before. Why then is her currency so devalued?

Must Settle Civil War

Civil war? Yes. We must settle that one way or the other. That accounts for more than half the reason, but what about the psychology of defeatism?

That China should be hopeless now, when there was a time when we were on the point of being made a vassal—when our very existence was at stake! That our currency is hopeless when there was a time when 95 percent of her expenditure was used against the Japanese with productivity almost nil!

We are too apt to criticize and sigh. Think of the millions of our compatriots who died in order that we may live in liberty. Think of the thousands of unsung heroes who run China's railways, factories, government organs, without whose efforts China would have collapsed long ago. Against the tide of defeatism and inefficiency they are still doing their little bit dutifully and quietly.

Suppose we had succeeded in keeping price levels at what they were a year ago, would our present foreign exchange rate be all right? Would our exports increase? Would production costs stabilize? Would costs of living be stabilized? Yes, relatively, although we do not look for miracles. Who is to be blamed for the present deplorable state of affairs?

Rationing Necessary

It is easier said than done. But let us see how it is done in other countries. First of all there are rationing and price control. There is no denying that it is more difficult to enforce rationing and price control in China than in other countries, for historical and cultural reasons. China has an agricultural background, and an individualistic philosophy. But stabilization is the condition of health in any economic community. Prices must be maintained on a more or less even level. They can and must go upward, but not sharply. Granted that there will be corruption in the administration of rationing, and black market in price control, but with best efforts, it will be found that such controls are necessary and that their good effects on the whole outbalance their evils.

Positive assistance should accompany negative relief. Too much emphasis has been laid on finance and not enough on economics. Certain large industries should be kept going at all costs—bounties if necessary, to factories productive of essential materials such as steel, bricks, cement, matches, soap, machinery, flour mills, oil refineries, etc. The control of the price of rice has been relatively successful, but it must not be held too low lest the farmers become bankrupt. Onesided attention to cotton mills is not enough. The government should purchase efficiently from local industries. This is what kept American industries going throughout the war. They were kept in such fine shape that they were able to reconvert to peacetime industries without recapitalization. In China, nearly all the industries which moved into the interior with the government are bankrupt. This is no way to treat those who rendered valuable service to the war effort. Furthermore, they are the very institutions which would work for the rehabilitation of the country.

Mere Palliatives Futile

Official bureaus must be brought to the level of business efficiency with more understanding of market conditions. They must administer affairs with more dispatch. Relief measures should be carried out openly and impartially. Red tape must be abolished. Working committees composed of bureau officials only are not representative enough. There should be more cooperation with businessmen to make them feel that the government is, in the final analysis, with them and not against them.

Above all, an intelligent and powerful organization, close to the people, ready to act at a moment's notice, must be created to direct the economic affairs of the nation.

Yes, the government is to be blamed. She has been caught by the peace as by the war. As with war so with peace, it has come too quickly. There has been no preparation to deal with such emergencies. The present measures are mere pallia-

Inflation Hits Kwangtung; Hainan Said To Have Its Own Chen Yi

By WANG DZOONG-YEN

(Special Correspondent, The China Weekly Review)

Canton, April 21.

AFTER a lull of two months, an economic storm is again rising in Canton—attended by some political thunder and lightning.

To the horror of the masses, commodity prices are on the march again. Speculation is once more rife. Shupsanhong, the Wall Street of Canton, is once more thronged with eager profiteers. The money-changers forced to close down two months ago have reopened and are doing a roaring business via the back door.

From the first, the Cantonese economic observers had no illusions about the workability of the emergency economic measures. The drastic steps, they opined, might delay the economic upheaval for some time, but not for long. As one merchant neatly puts it, "It is easy enough to close the speculative market, but what can you do when the printing press refuses to hear reason?"

50 Percent Depreciation

History, however, does not exactly repeat itself. For, while in the last financial crisis gold and foreign exchange took the lead in the crazy flight, this time cotton, cotton yarn and cotton cloth are the precursors.

In the last two weeks, the national currency has depreciated 50 percent. I cannot give the black market rate here, for all China reporters are forbidden to do so. The Hongkong newspapers, however, obligingly supply the needs of the Cantonese readers in this respect, and the local Central Bank is also constantly revising its rates in obedience to the black market quotations—taking care to make it low enough to attract not one single customer, though.

What are the causes of the present financial crisis in addition to the civil war and the unchecked currency inflation? What are the local factors in the growing panic? Opinions differ.

Generally, the influx of idle capital from Shanghai is held to blame. But it is impossible to know the exact weight of such capital in the Cantonese market, and in any event it cannot account for the entire picture.

Glaring Malfeasance

One has heard often enough these days of the evils of bureaucratic capital, but actually the greatest trouble-maker is perhaps not private capital but public funds misappropriated. Rich as they are, the officials are not averse to turning public resources to personal account. In the April 16 session of the Provisional Municipal Council, for instance, it was confirmed that the Municipal Telephone Administration is holding deposits by subscribers to the amount of CNC$600,000,000 outside the Municipal Treasury without accounting for it.

Might not a little fortune be made, asked Councillor Chu Ke-chin, by turning loose such a big sum on the speculative market?

We have long known that all is not well in the Cantonese political scene, but it is only recently that it has assumed alarming proportions.

The first rude shock came in the middle of March. Dai Chow-un, Magistrate of Suichi hsien, was ambushed and killed on his way to Chamkong. Su Da-der, Secretary-General of the Kuomintang in Hwahsien, was shot dead about the same time.

Red Menace Grows

Then more ill tidings came. In Kaochow, Luichow and Limchow, thousands of Reds are reported active. In Tungkun and Chunghwa, the East River Column is pushing itself again into our notice. In the neighborhood of Shunteh, the Pearl River Column, a newly created force allegedly numbering 400, is also carrying on predatory operations.

Of all places, the southern districts are the most seriously threatened. Cheng Kun-lien, a graduate of the National Sun Yat-sen University and wife of the late General Chang Yen, who was executed in 1944, is said to be heading the rebels. In order to put down the insurgents, General Wei Chun-fu, Deputy Commander of the Pacification Corps of Kwangtung, has been rushed to Chamkong to direct the government expedition.

Another disturbing development is the looting of the train from Kowloon to Canton. On April 16, hundreds of outlaws, reportedly local smugglers seeking revenge on their competitors in uniform, armed with mausers and machine-guns, stopped the train at Shachung and relieved the passengers of their valuables. Casualties amounted to 26, while the material loss is estimated at hundreds of millions of dollars.

On Hainan Island, Fung Bak-kei, leader of the local Communists, has been giving the local authorities no end of headaches. Of the 10 regiments of the Pacification Corps in Kwangtung, six have reportedly been dispatched to the unquiet island.

Another Chen Yi?

To most Cantonese, Hainan is still a far-off, neglected place. But last month the Hainanese Association in Canton issued a circular letter and the island became at one the cynosure in the press. Shedding strong light on the terrible Hainan situation, the letter reads not unlike a reproduction of the grievances of the unhappy people of Taiwan.

The letter was signed by scores of Hainanese, many of them officials, Kuomintang workers and otherwise prominent people. In very strong language, the following charges are brought against General Tsai Ching-chun, Prefect of the Ninth Area in Kwangtung:

Intimidation of the people into voting for his handpicked henchmen.

Muzzling of public opinion.

Connivance at and collaboration with the local bullies and the notorious gentry to terrorize and exploit the people.

Prevention of the tax collectors appointed by the Provincial Bureau of Financial Affairs from assuming their office.

Wilful dismissal of the chiefs of police appointed by the Provincial Bureau of Civil Affairs.

To all appearances, we have another Governor Chen Yi in our midst.

Charges Refuted?

But General Tsai has his supporters, too. In a circular letter purporting to refute the denunciation, many Hainan district magistrates and officials extolled General Tsai to the skies. The interesting thing about the offerers of tribute, however, is that they themselves are subordinates of General Tsai, which perhaps goes a long way towards explaining the fulsome praise lavished on the redoubtable general.

What does the Provincial Government think of the case? In his reply to a reporter, Governor Lo Choying is quite unequivocal.

"Officially," said Governor Lo, "General Tsai has done nothing wrong. The only mistake he made was to incur the displeasure of private persons."

Doesn't it mean something, however, when such "private persons" run into millions in number?

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tives and have come too late. There is no question of that.

Get Tough And Work

But where do the people come in? Do they not share the blame? Of course, the kind of government reflects the kind of people. As freedom and liberty are always the result of struggle, so national wealth and stable living conditions are the result of work. As freedom and liberty are never gained through wishful thinking, so national wealth and stable living conditions are never obtained through speculation. Therefore, let us get tough and work.

It means less food, less clothing, less leisure, less talk—less consumption; more thought, more planning, more organization, more action—more production on the part of each and every one of us. Otherwise, history will repeat itself.

UNRRA: A Cause Betrayed

By VIC SCHNEIERSON

FOR the large part of the Chinese people the UNRRA China program is a dream unborn and an ugly duckling born of a noble dream.

This was the gist of my conversation with Mr. Li Ch'eng-chih, head of CLARA's Shantung commission, the night before I left Chefoo. His words centered on the Basic Agreement, the document which bound UNRRA hand and foot, and which in the same breath enunciated a policy sans discrimination, sans prejudice for race, for creed, and for political belief.

I was not particularly interested in the C/UNRRA operations in the Liberated Areas of Shantung when I left on a CNRRA Water Transport vessel for Communist-held Chefoo. But I traversed the important Shanghai-Chefoo relief pipeline, and I couldn't help seeing and hearing what I did. It bears telling here, for on top of a hill somewhere in the Kiaotung Peninsula I also saw a monument for 15,000 war dead and a cemetery for 15,000 more. These 30,000 had been identified and buried. Many times this figure never will be.

Paid For Resistance

The northerners of Shantung Province are purposeful and hard. They didn't suffer the occupation by Japanese and puppets unprotestingly. They fought it in many bitter ways, with home-made rifles and pistols, with potato-masher handgrenades, pot-bellied landmines, and with the Japanese arms they captured. As a direct result, theirs were the villages that suffered most, and more cruelly.

That is why the story of C/UNRRA in Shantung bears telling, for UNRRA was made to help just such as these, the people who were trampled by the common foe, and who upheld the common cause with the courage and devotion of worthy allies.

Chefoo is one of three major relief inlets to the Shantung Liberated Areas. It is the largest one, and therefore fared better than the others. Yet eight months passed after UNRRA began operations in China before the first relief shipment reached that port.

By February 1947, 3,938 tons in direct relief supplies had arrived there for a hinterland population of roughly 10,000,000. Several thousand tons more have come since then: considerably short of the set 20,000-ton March allocation.

Relief Trucks A Joke

While I was in Chefoo the Wan Kien arrived there with three trucks, presumably allocated to ease the distribution of relief in the Kiaotung hinterland. These three trucks were a vicious jest on the peasants who waited for supplies behind the undulating mountains miles away. One was a dilapidated Ford some commercial importer had brought to China years before the Pacific War. Another, glibly called a truck, was a tumbledown body with an exposed, rusted and useless motor. The third, a Dodge with a spacious covered-wagon body, also had seen better years. None, and this UNRRA personnel on the wharf substantiated, had been brought to China by UNRRA. The Dodge bore bold inscriptions totally unrelated to any relief agency. Its body, a metal marker proclaimed, was built by a body works in Kowloon. The marker didn't give the year, but it obviously wasn't any time after V-J Day.

This automobile graveyard on the deck of a relief ship presented a new aspect to the dry—and sometimes boastful—figures of tonnage arriving in Chefoo. I discovered that of 35 trucks previously sent, no more than 20 were operable at any one time, and at times only 14. An urgent call to the chief office for spare parts was never acknowledged. Spare parts have been sent since then, but not according to specifications, and most of them turned out to be useless.

Facts Versus Claims

At another time there was a shipment of water pipes, such as are used for irrigation units. No pumps accompanied the pipes, however, and these rested in the warehouses.

Some heavy machinery sent by UNRRA required heavy oil of a special kind. A request for this oil was acknowledged after some delay, and a recent ship brought a quantity of drums marked as containing this particular lubricant. On inspection, the drums contained a light oil unsuitable for the intended purpose.

Last autumn Kiaotung relief workers posted an urgent request for winter clothing and blankets. None arrived until March, when the bitter Shantung winter was over.

The Wan Heng, which arrived in Chefoo on October 23 last year, had on board a large quantity of wheat flour. It was inferior flour, and hungry Kiaotung peasants had difficulty in exchanging one pound of it for an equal quantity of corn flour, usually a much cheaper cereal. This shipment, I was later told, had previously been sent to some other area, and was there rejected as unfit for human consumption.

The Wan Ming, due December 20, was announced to be bringing equipment for a 100-bed hospital, to close a desperate breach in the medical facilities of the area. There was no such thing aboard.

A cable reaching Chefoo before the arrival of the Wan Kien on January 24, said the vessel would bring 1,500 tons of relief. It had only 687 tons on board. Of these some were medical supplies: much more than half of which comprised cotton bandages and gauze, alcohol and saline solution, or salt water.

The Wan Ching on February 11 brought 20,000 cases of canned goods. These goods were candies, tins of mixed nuts and cans of jam and marmalade. Also intended as relief for the population were 2,973 cases of cigarettes. Both items comprised 55 percent of the ship's total cargo.

There were 1,559 packages of "medicals" aboard the Wen Ching on her second visit to Chefoo. Of these 152 were bandages for gypsum, 70 were gypsum, 134 were alcohol, 350 were a Listerine solution (for gargling presumably), 39 were talcum powder, 22 were sterilized paper (for packing the non-existent drugs and medicines), 70 were saline solution, 159 were Hongkong foot powder, and last but not least, 90 were distilled water (instead of distilling apparatus). Moreover, many of the cases were broken.

Cruel Satire

If someone had the idle time to compare the various allocations—so proudly released to the local press by industrious C/UNRRA Public Relations officers—with the actual cargoes checked in by tally clerks at Chefoo, this would provide some significant material. The first, a fair to middling effort of well-meaning UNRRA social workers; the second, a cruel satire on the bulging C/UNRRA warehouses elsewhere in China.

One hundred and twenty-nine packages of drugs, for instance, were on the Customs manifest for the Wan Ching on her first trip to Chefoo last year. Nine of these arrived. There were a declared 16,076 packages of foodstuffs. Just one seventh—2,561 cases—reached their destination. The manifest said there were 3,017 cases of canned fish cutlets for Kiaotung, an area reputed to be one of China's largest fishing regions. But even of these only 202 cases actually arrived.

The Wan Kien last January was to bring, according to the Customs manifest, 614 cases of milk and 1,099 cases of drugs and medicals. None arrived. Also, there were to be 16,461 cases of food. Of these, 376 were sent.

These are but a few examples. They are far too frequent, far too consistently a rule rather than an exception, to be accepted as merely a part of the effects of maladministration and inefficiency with which C/UNRRA are charged in other areas.

Prejudiced Handling

"I'll confess," Li Ch'eng-chih told me wryly that night in Chefoo, "UNRRA was bound by the Basic Agreement; the resultant Kuomintang monopoly in handling relief supplies was prejudiced against the Liberated Areas. But UNRRA, as an international relief organization, should have had a more clearly defined and stronger stand from the very beginning."

On my return to Shanghai, in back copies of *The China Press*, I

found an even stronger pronouncement by another CLARA official. Commenting on the recent bombing of a relief ship, he said: "How can we interpret the stoppage of shipment of relief supplies to the Liberated Areas except, at best, in terms of cowardice on the part of UNRRA, or at worst, in terms of connivance with the Chinese Government."

It is clear to any fair-minded observer that UNRRA from the first showed an inclination to tolerate stumbling blocks and hurdles placed in the way of fair and unprejudiced distribution of supplies.

"Willingly or not," I heard one observer say, "UNRRA so far has been unable to show that it is not lined up with the Kuomintang against the Communists."

Relief Ship Bombed

Let W.D. Haining, chief officer of the recently bombed Wen Shen, tell of his experiences. "Two planes dived on the ship, strafing with 50-caliber machinegun fire. They also dropped bombs . . . The captain and I were wounded," writes he in his report.

Some officials visited Haining at the hospital in Tsingtao. One brought him flowers, which he refused. The officials blamed the bombing on Communist planes based in Dairen!

"I visited the airport at Tsingtao," Haining said after his recuperation, "and there I saw Fourteen P-51 fighters, all owned by the National Government. Only two of the planes had a marking I saw on the two planes that attacked my vessel." A U.S. Marine captain told him the two planes took off shortly before the time the bombing occurred, and returned at a time shortly after it.

Further: As early as July 8, 1946, Lawrence K. Rosinger wrote in the *New Republic*: "(Communist) officials told us quite frankly that their first reaction to the Yellow River project has been to regard it as an act of civil war. They still felt that the Central Government's main objective was to create problems for the Communists by cutting their region in two, rather than to relieve the suffering people in the areas flooded after 1938. But, having reached the best agreement they could get through discussions which General Marshall and other Americans witnessed or participated in, they said they would carry out their end of the accord."

The recent rediversion of the Yellow River brought untold losses and hardships to thousands of people. Many times more people are threatened by floods. Yet C/UNRRA propagandists try to offset this by publicity stories of "reclamation projects" in the bed now rid of water, and applaud for all they are worth the great engineering feat accomplished solely through UNRRA technical advice and material.

This is the humanitarian side of of the picture, a picture of UNRRA activities which will go down in the history of the Chinese people as an international betrayal of a war-ravaged, gallant ally.

N. Kiangsu Gets UNRRA Relief; Morale Of Central Troops Low

By CARL N. CHENG

I WAS lucky enough to take an "extraordinary" trip last month to northern Kiangsu, an important battlefield in China's civil war, which already has been "liberated" from our own people. I use the word "extraordinary" because we had no trouble at all during the whole trip —no searching, no cross-questioning, not even inspection. These things have really happened to other travelers. The reason we were spared is that my companion, an Austrian, was thought by the soldiers to be an American GI, because of his big nose and army uniform.

Most of the time we traveled along the Grand Canal. The first thing that struck me was that there were so many fortifications, newly-built or under construction, so many road blocks and so many soldiers who shouted "Ding Hao" to us as we passed. It is said that before the Nationalists came the local people disliked Americans, and asked any American they met a lot of questions about President Roosevelt, about Truman and American foreign policy. Finally, they used to put on the Yankees all the blame for the civil war.

"Volunteer" Laborers

We saw on the street of Kao-yo a group of about 20 young farmers, tied together with a rope, going through the city under the supervision of two armed soldiers, one at each end of the line. They were going to work on the fortifications and road blocks. According to one army officer: "They are volunteers, and therefore should receive no pay."

Also, there were many cattle being driven southward. This seemed hard to explain since farmers need cattle to plow. But my friend suggested the possible reason that farmers were in greater need of CNC because of the abolition of Communist currency.

People here have received UNRRA-CNRRA supplies. I talked to a hawker while I was lunching, and he said:

"The Nationalists are far better than the Communist New Fourth Army, who were poor and ragged compared with the former. The Nationalists brought in more relief supplies."

I tried to explain to him that UNRRA-CNRRA should have no political background, but he seemed not to believe it.

We reached Huaiyin, the leading city of Northern Kiangsu, in the evening and stayed at a mission.

Farmers Reticent

I found it hard to get into conversation with the natives; they seemed to know in what we were interested, but would not tell anything. However, we were finally quite successful in talking to some farmers. The most interesting conversation was with two farmers who were, I believe, father and son. Every time the younger one said something against the Nationalists, the older nudged him with his elbow.

They were tenants. They were given some land under the Communists, but had now returned it to their landlord. Well, you might think their landlord would have been there. No, sir! He had come back for a few days, but then had gone away again to Shanghai with the rent.

The rent was high. They paid 100 catties per mow annually, and they were able, at most, to harvest 200 catties per mow in the last year. The younger tenant told us that the Communists collected six catties per mow. The older started at him reproachfully for being so careless.

It was quiet in the country, but it was busy in the towns; there were more small shops, more hawkers and more merchants, plainly because the commercial blockade to this former Communist area no longer exists and foreign goods, especially American cigarettes and piece goods, rushed in.

Division Wiped Out

I had a talk with two army officers on the ferry crossing the Yangtze on our way back. They were slightly wounded. "The Communists fight according to no rule and no regulation!" one of them said. "They seldom attack us directly. They only use guerrilla tactics and even in so doing, they have their own ways."

"But they abandoned guerrilla warfare," the other interrupted, "and even used tanks in the battle of southern Shantung."

They told me that a division of Nationalists were killed or taken prisoner during that battle.

I asked them about the morale of the troops. They seemed to be very angry and said "Soldiers have changed, so now it is not the soldiers but the officers who have to fight. When the enemy comes they stand motionless until the officers lead them ahead." He continued with a sigh, "Yes, they want to live!"

"You don't want to live?" I was on the point of asking him, but the whistle sounded and Chinkiang was already in view.

All men within the ages of 20 to 23 who have passed medical examinations and have not previously left China will be prohibited from leaving this country in 1947, *Central News* announced. This decision was reached by the Ministry of National Defense and the Board of Overseas Affairs.

* * *

The Tsingtao branch of the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Company has closed down. The closure is regarded as temporary and the management has not dismissed the 2,000 workers and office staff outright, *AP* said. Employees will be given a subsistence allowance as long as the factory remains closed.

China Habeas Corpus Law On Trial: Government By Law Or By Terror?

By WALTER K. C. CHEN

TWELVE years after its promulgation, China's habeas corpus law has for the first time been called into use. On April 11, 1947, a writ of habeas corpus was issued by the High Court of Shanghai for the first time in history. The recipient is the Kuomintang Bureau of Investigation and Statistics. The victims whose trial is demanded are Wu Pao-ling, a Shanghai Telephone Company employee, and his sister Wu Shiu-cheng. Both were arrested on March 7.

It may be interesting to recall that China's habeas corpus law was not put into effect until March 15, 1946, eleven years after its promulgation. Students of China's government believe that in so doing the government had a double purpose. The first was to convince the world that China does have modern measures to protect the people's personal freedom, following the abolition of extraterritoriality. The second was to show the Chinese people that following the conclusion of the People's Consultative Conference the Government was determined to guarantee the people's civil liberties.

Invoked For First Time

However, habeas corpus was not invoked by the people and court until the recent arrests of scores of persons reportedly by illegal secret organs in this city. Now China's habeas corpus law is for the first time on trial. Is it only a bunch of flowers to decorate China's show-window of democracy, which will wither with rough handling, or is it a sharp sword truly tempered to safeguard personal liberty? The result of this trial will provide an answer.

Besides that first writ of habeas corpus the Shanghai High Court has issued writs number two and three to the KMT BIS demanding the trial in court of two other girls, Chou Hai-cheng and Lo Yin.

Wu Pao-ling, one of the three executive secretaries of the trade union of the American-owned Shanghai Telephone Co., was abducted on March 7 when he was taken from his trade union office. His sister, Wu Shiu-cheng, who worked for the Chou Yap Kee Radio Co. on Chekiang Road, was arrested together with her mother while out shopping. Mother and daughter were forced to enter an automobile parked by the road. They were driven to No. 2 Avenue du Roi Albert. Miss Chou Hai-cheng, also working at the radio company, and Miss Lo Yin, a typist of the Shanghai Ferry Boat Company, were picked up by secret agents on their way to Avenue du Roi Albert. Upon their arrival all three girls were imprisoned, only the mother being released.

Arrest Without Warrant

All of these arrests were made without warrant. After the arrests no notices, either written or verbal, were sent the victims' families. The relatives of these unfortunate persons have made desperate efforts to effect their release. They approached the police and the garrison headquarters, but all in vain. Despite the fact that they could produce witnesses and material evidence, and that they knew definitely which secret agency had made the arrests, they were unable even to get a glimpse of the "missing" persons. Stone walls and iron bars kept them helplessly apart.

At last, acting on the suggestion of the International League for the Protection of Human Rights, they appealed to the court for a writ of habeas corpus. Their hope was renewed.

According to the law of habeas corpus, "if a person has been arrested illegally or detained by any organ other than the court, he or his relatives shall have the right to demand trial by filing an application with the District Court or with the High Court" (Article One). "After accepting the application for trial the court shall within 24 hours issue a writ of habeas corpus to the organ exercising the arrest or detention, if in its discretion the court believes that there is just cause" (Article Six). It is further provided in Article Eight of the law that the organ exercising the arrest or detention shall, within 24 hours of receiving the writ of habeas corpus, deliver up the person who has been arrested or detained.

BIS Recalcitrant

With these articles of the habeas corpus law in mind, the families of Wu, Chou and Lo filed application with the High Court for trial on April 7. Judge Wang Ku-chuan issued the three writs of habeas corpus against the Shanghai Office of the KMT BIS. However, it has been learned reliably that the BIS flatly denied having made any arrests in Shanghai. This put the court in a dilemma. The judges are at present deliberating as to how to straighten out this case. So far, they have not notified the victim's families of the BIS denial.

As mentioned above, Wu Shiu-cheng's mother herself was taken to No. 2 Avenue du Roi Albert together with her daughter at the time of the arrest. She is an indisputable witness. Also, Mr. Liang Yun-chang, a Kuomintang labor leader and the chairman of the Telephone Company Trade Union, admitted openly that he had seen Wu after his "disappearance." Furthermore, he sent CNC$100,000 and an overcoat to him from his family and brought back a letter written by Wu himself.

Test Case

Similarly, Mr. Chou Pan-hu, Director of the Labor Department of the Municipal Bureau of Social Affairs, has also served as messenger between Wu and his family. If the court is really determined to see this thing through, Messrs. Liang and Chou will be the best witnesses. The outcome of the case will depend upon the integrity of those two gentlemen.

The first shot in a battle between government by law and government by terror has been fired. China's habeas corpus law is now undergoing a most severe test. If the court prevails it will be an indication that the Government is more or less willing to uphold its own laws. If the BIS wins, not only is the effectiveness of the principle of habeas corpus doomed in China, but the policy of government by secret police will be in full swing. In that case, China is definitely regressing into feudalism.

Britain withdrew another US$250,000,000 instalment of its US$3,750,000,000 American loan last week. This brings the total withdrawals to US$1,550,000,000, since last July. When the loan was negotiated British officials estimated that this level of withdrawals would cover the whole period between July 1, 1946 and June 30, 1947. Thus, the estimated amount has been withdrawn two months prior to the set date.

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Everything In Yenan Left Intact As Communists Evacuate Capital

By A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

(Editor's Note:—This is the first of a series of three articles on Yenan.)

Yenan, April 4.

THIRTEEN years of steadfast indoctrination and almost annihilating devotion on the part of the 40,000 Yenan settlers of the Chinese Communist cadre, succeeded in bringing about, in this soilless, waterless and roadless terrain, a truncated communism. Today, one still finds practicaly intact, the settings of the 17th century. Ninety percent of the population of 60,000 lived in caves with no windows and no doors, well-chiseled, tidy and warm in winter, and cool in summer.

Ponies were used universally for transportation; hand-spun and hand-woven yarn clothed the people; not one electric light bulb has ever glowed, or a fan whizzed in the Lao Pai Hsing's house—and everybody here was Lao Pai Hsing or Commoner, except those in Government organs. Never was a railway whistle heard.

What were the features of the Communist system, pursued with such zeal and frenzy as to be compared with Soviet Russia? What was the balance sheet?

Were the people happy? Impossible to answer, indeed. Where on earth do people think they are really happy? Were they unhappy and miserable under this communistic system? But who can answer that now in Yenan, except the caves and dust and rubble, results of Japanese bombing raids. Those who endured the system are not in Yenan. Those who founded the system are farther and farther away.

There is very little left behind in Yenan to help one to report objectively and with fairness of the Communists. One listens to Government versions and charges of oppression against defeated Communists, by those who have changed over to the winning side for expediency's sake.

No Battle Intended

Despite the assertions of the Nationalist General Hu Chung-nan's command, it was fairly obvious that Communist Supreme Commander General Chu Teh's Eighth Route Army neither gave nor intended to give battle to the Nationalist armies advancing from the latter's main base at Sian.

This fact was substantiated by Communist prisoners of war whom I interviewed, and by a handful of people who were left in Yenan after the evacuation of the last Communist soldier and the entry of Nationalist units near the Pagoda Mountain. This decision to declare Yenan virtually an Open City was further testified by the fact that the Communists totally spared Yenan from their vital strategy of "scorched earth." Barring the things they could take with them —schools, libraries, laboratories and dispensaries, tools, clothes, foodstuffs, animals and arms—they left everything in Yenan intact.

As long ago as November of last year, the Communists reported aggressive patrol activities by Nationalist forces in the Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia Border Region—popularly called the Yenan Border Region. From that day, the evacuation of all non-essential population and valuable equipment began. A state of emergency was proclaimed and promulgated, conscription of all able-bodied people was enforced. This has been confirmed by foreign observers and correspondents who were in Yenan during those months.

Misleading Statement

Earlier, official and semi-official dispatches had claimed that the Communists had mobilized 160,000 troops for the defense of Yenan, but in Yenan the statement was given a slight but definite official correction. By "Yenan" they had meant the whole of the Yenan Border Region, which was flanked in all directions by Nationalist armies.

On March 19, just before the fall of Yenan, Radio Yenan reported severe bombing by the Nationalist Air Force. But there is not the slightest evidence that such a bombing took place. The old city on the other side of the Yen river, had been bombed out by the Japs during the war. But those strategic two dozen brick-built, single-story houses, which were so very precious, betray no sign of fire, demolition or even blast.

The secretariats of the Border Region Government and the City Government, the People's Theater, the Party Academy, the Catholic church which was converted into the famed International Hospital—all of these "buildings" are intact. In fact the only building to show damage was Mao Tze-tung's double-storied library, standing between the second tallest building of the People's Theater, where performances of the famous Communist "Yang Ho" folk dances were given for General Marshall and Lady Cripps, and Mao's residential caves. The theater is about 150 yards from the library, and the library is an equal distance from Mao's caves. The library was burned down. There were hundreds of labels of books, but how the book cases remained untouched by the fire remains a mystery.

The Communist Supreme Commander, General Chu Teh, in probably his last cave interview with the foreign press, had declared that he would defend Yenan only by endeavoring to inflict the maximum damage on the enemy in order to cover the evacuation of his own troops. Inferior arms, ammunition and supplies dictated such a strategy. Later, I learned from captured Communist troops that the Yenan garrison wanted to offer delaying action to the Nationalists to cover up their retreat. However, this plan was foiled by the appearance of Nationalist troops who had cut across mountain terrain instead of fighting along the country road to Yenan.

No "Scorched Earth"

Why did the retreating Communists not pursue a "scorched earth" policy in Yenan? Naturally, the Nationalists claim that their attack was so swift that the Communists had no time to mine or set fire to the town. That explanation is not convincing, because the Communists had been expecting an attack for several months, and all preparations had been made. The push on Yenan lasted five and one-half days, which should have been ample time for any mine-planting or fire-setting.

One possible theory is that there was very little in Yenan which could help the Nationalist forces. A second theory is that the Communists regarded Yenan in a different light from their other "Liberated Areas." They had cultivated this land for 13 years with unequalled devotion and fortitude. It is possible that they still hope to return to Yenan eventually, either through a negotiated peace or through victory over the present government. If they wished to preserve Yenan as the Shrine of Red Revolution, this would have been a natural act. This, however, is pure guesswork.

Excessive prices proposed at the International Wheat Conference have led Britain to announce that she would reject the world wheat pact as now drafted. "The world must have much lower prices for wheat than those existing at present, British delegate Sir Herbert Bradley said. He added that the prices proposed in the agreement will not aid in the lowering of world wheat prices, and Britain cannot afford to pay excessive prices for its imports.

Fukien Exports Slump Due To War; People's Livelihood Endangered

By CHEN FU-SHENG (陳福生)

Foochow, April 23.

THE livelihood of Fukien's population depends upon the export of the province's basic products—tea, timber, paper, sugar, mushrooms and dried bamboo shoots. These products comprised 80 percent of Fukien's exports before the war, and their unceasing exportation is the basis of the province's prosperity.

Foochow is the main distributing center for these products. Foochow trade returns for the past several months show that exports amounted to CNC$5,913,157,860 in September of 1946, but declined to CNC$5,502,944,480 in October, CNC$3,729,370,050 in November, and CNC$3,703,580,138 in December of that year. Although these figures rose to CNC$4,085,441,696 in January, CNC$4,374,830,111 in February, and CNC$5,369,058,902 in March of 1947, the depreciation of the currency during the above months levels the March figure to well below the 10 percent evident in the comparison of the September-March figures.

Tea Exports Worst

Of the six main products in question, tea exports have gone down most radically. Tea, as is well known, has always been Fukien's first and foremost export product. The statistical abstract of the Foochow-Amoy sub-office of the Canton Commodity Inspection and Examination Bureau of the Ministry of Economics shows that 2,237,263 kilograms of tea were exported from Foochow from June, 1946, to January, 1947.

Tea production has fallen off considerably. In 1937, the tea output, although lower than in former years was, nevertheless, at the level of 210,000 piculs. From that year on, production declined to approximately 40,000 piculs in the 1938-1945 period. In 1946, only 39,560 piculs were produced, while this year the output—it is hoped—will be upped by 250 percent. But the ravaged plantations, laid waste by the war, reduce the possibilities of higher production and the early recovery of tea growing is not in sight. Besides, dull business prospects also discourage production.

The civil war has made shipments of Fukien tea to the main centers of domestic consumption—North China and the Northeast—well nigh impossible. The tremendous overhead expenses and transportation costs prevent regular shipments abroad.

In an interview with a representative of the British firm of Robert Anderson & Company, I received a very dark picture of the Fukien tea situation. This gentleman told me that some 300,000 pounds of Fukien tea were shipped through Foochow last year without the shippers netting any profit at all. It appears that shipments were effected solely to remind foreign customers that Fukien tea is still being grown.

When the tea season arrives, the cost is expected to be around US$1 per pound, and this will come to US$2 when cost of packing and freight is added. Inasmuch as Indian tea is available at about one-third of this price, foreign merchants will hesitate to ship Fukien tea abroad.

Timber Sales Down

Two hundred and ten thousand tons of timber were sold annually by the province before the war. During the hostilities, sales went down to about 10,000 tons due to the blockade of the seacoast by the Japanese. From August, 1945, to February, 1947, more than 150,000 tons were shipped, 70 percent going to provinces outside of Fukien.

In prewar years, Fukien timber found markets in nearly every province of China, with substantial quantities being sent to Shanghai for trans-shipment. Now, the civil war has again severed communication lines and timber exports have been gradually decreasing. It is today unthinkable that the timber business will expand, unless, of course, the civil war ends. Due to the crisis in the rural areas and the dull business outlook, many lumbermen have left their jobs and costs of production have gone up many times. In addition, many trees have been felled and new ones have not been planted. Many once richly forested regions of the province have become barren lands.

To cope with this situation, the Fukien Agriculture and Forestry Company has a plan for the afforestation of Kutien, Yuki, Nanping, Kienou, Tsiangloh and other regions, with 3,600,000 fir or pine trees within the year.

Paper Output Low

Fukien paper has a long history behind it and is well known throughout the country. In 1904 and 1913, it topped the list of Fukien's exports and has always sold well in the Northeastern provinces and South Sea Islands. In 1931, and in subsequent years, with the dumping of foreign paper products, the Fukien paper industry suffered a setback which lasted until 1937, when Sino-Japanese hostilities cut foreign paper imports into the province. All of the southwestern provinces began to import Fukien paper which was used for printing books and publishing papers throughout the war. Now, with the end of the war, Fukien paper has again to contend with the foreign product.

At their zenith, Fukien paper exports reached as high as 800,000 piculs annually. Last year, only 20,000 piculs were exported. Owing partly to the backwardness of the production technique, which makes competition against foreign paper difficult, this industry's future does not appear bright. Currently, transportation difficulties have made impossible the sale of Fukien paper in the Northeastern provinces.

Sugar Competition

During the war, when imports of sugar were not available Fukien, rather Sienyu, sugar was very popular throughout the province. Sienyu sugar found customers in Shanghai, Kiangsi and the southwestern provinces and many a sugar manufacturer became a multi-millionaire overnight.

The production of sugar this year will amount to about 300,000 piculs, an increase of 50 percent over last year's output. With Taiwan sugar and the foreign product offering stiff competition it is doubtful that this quantity can be sold.

Mushrooms And Bamboo Shoots

North China has always been the main market for Fukien mushrooms and dried bamboo shoots, but with the civil war on, these products are in the same boat with the other products mentioned.

Of interest in connection with the Fukien export trade is the Five-Year Economic Reconstruction Plan drawn up by the provincial government. Among other things it emphasizes the development of Fukien's basic products. Although the plan may materialize in the future, it seems to be of little use in ameliorating the current depression.

Shipping companies are faced with an imminent crisis. Following V-J Day, shipping companies of various sizes sprang up like mushrooms and prospered for some time. Now with lagging exports, the shipping business is none too profitable. The Sea Transport Syndicate, for example, operated jointly by three Min River companies, has recently been closed down.

The crisis which is evident throughout the province of Fukien has two basic underlying causes:

(1) The diminishing purchasing power in the hands of the people has put business in the doldrums and discouraged the shipping of commodities; and

(2) Fighting in North China has created a bad congestion of traffic in the Yangtze and South China waters, thus giving rise to a superabundance of supply.

From the foregoing it is evident that the civil war has weakened the purchasing power of the people, handicapped the means of transportation and caused a general slump. Fukien province is another victim of the fighting. It is time the war was brought to an end.

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Shares Boom To Record New Highs As Commodities, Indices Soar

QUOTATIONS and prices continued to rise during the week ending April 26. Stocks and shares continued to lead in this general increase. Wing On Textiles, quoted on April 19 at CNC$4,180, reached CNC$4,850 on April 26. During the present week, it rose further to the new high of CNC$5,000 on April 28. Mayar Silk, quoted at $16,200 on April 19, closed at $18,900 on April 26 and reached $22,000 on April 28. This firm trend was checked on April 29 when quotations started to move down with Wing On Textile registering $4,800 and Mayar Silk $18,000.

This downward trend was prompted by the report that the Government was considering restricting the activities of the Shanghai Securities Exchange because quotations had increased too much and in recent weeks have boosted commodity prices. It was even suggested by some members of the People's Council that the Exchange should be closed. However, well-informed businessmen consider this decline but temporary and believe that the exchange would remain the only free outlet for the large concentration of idle capital in Shanghai.

Rice Again Soars

Statistics released by the Central Bank of China showed that during the first three months of the current year a total of CNC$1,211,094,928,517 had been remitted here from the outports while CNC$302,970,656,321 was remitted from Shanghai during the same period.

The price of rice, which had been forced down from its recent high of CNC$200,000 to CNC$170,000 per picul, again rose to $190,000 and $200,000 following the issuance of $10,000 denomination notes by the Central Bank of China. The Bureau of Social Affairs continued to sell rice at the new official price of $170,000, but has failed to hold down prices.

Cottons Skyrocket

Cotton yarn, cotton cloth, artificial silk and raw silk reached new record highs despite official measures to check speculation and hoading. Blue Phoenix 42's cotton yarn was traded at $13,000,000 per piece. The price would have soared higher had it not been for the urgent measure announced by the authorities prohibiting the export of yarn and cloth without official permit and requiring the sale of cotton yarn, bought by merchants before March 15, not later than the end of April. The Textile Control Committee further ruled that those who fail to sell their yarn and cloth by April 30 will have to sell to the China Textile Development Company at the official prices.

It was also ruled that yarn or cloth purchased by merchants from the China Textile Development Company must be removed from the CTDC godowns within 15 days. Otherwise, the yarn and cloth will be bought back by the CTDC at the official prices. These measures aim to check the speculative activities as well as hoarding of these products by unscrupulous merchants.

Rayon Hits New High

Despite the arrival of small quantities of artificial silk from Japan, prices of rayon remained firm. As a matter of fact, new high records were established on April 28 when local merchants and silk mills started to buy. Kaoshan Brand 120 rayon was quoted at $13,500,000.

Meanwhile, because of the shortage of supply, raw silk firmed up. Class A to $20,500,000 per bale.

Dragon Head 12 lb. cotton cloth was quoted around $260,000 to $270,000 per piece during the week.

Commodity price jumps can be clearly seen from the indices compiled by the China Institute of Economic Research. For the third week of April, the general index of April. The following list gives the indices for different groups of commodities:

April	2nd Week	3rd Week
Food	15,370	17,483
Textiles	18,006	20,398
Metals	23,701	30,252
Construction materials	22,853	23,429
Chemicals	29,242	36,145
Fuel	23,631	24,064
Miscellaneous	17,955	20,718
General Index	19,264	21,905

Commodity Prices

The following list gives the quotations of some of the leading commodities during the week:

	April 19 CNC$	April 26 CNC$
Bond C	14,400	14,200
Wing On Textile	4,180	4,800
Mayar Silk	15,400	19,000
Ewo Cotton	40,300	57,500
Rice	160,000	190,000
Wheat Flour	69,000	74,000
Peanut Oil	400,000	490,000
20's Yarn	5,600,000	5,650,000
12 lb. Cloth	227,000	260,000
Raw Silk	11,450,000	14,800,000
Artificial Silk	9,800,000	13,100,000
Ruby Queen cigarettes	50,300	59,000
Koo Ban soap	253,000	320,000
My Dear matches	1,490,000	2,300,000
Newsprint	145,000	185,000

Little foreign trade development is expected. The following table gives the quota for the second quarter (covering the months of May, June and July of 1947:

Commodity Group	Quota for 2nd Quarter U.S.$
1. Gasoline Naphtha, Benzine, Mineral; Liquid Fuel (Fuel Oil); Kerosene Oil	12,075,000
2. Cotton, Raw	20,000,000
3. Rice, Wheat & Wheat Flour	7,000,000
4. Leaf Tobacco	8,000,000
5. Jute, Raw and Gunny Bags	1,250,000
6. Coal and Coke	500,000
7. Metals	4,500,000
8. Chemicals	2,600,000
9. Paper and Wood Pulp	4,500,000
10. Timber	2,000,000
11. Wool & Wool Waste; and Woolen Yarn & Thread, Pure or Mixed	2,000,000
12. Aniline Dues & Other Coal Tar Dyes, n.o.p.f. Indigo, Artificial; and Sulphur Black	2,275,000
13. India-rubber and Guttapercha and Manufactures thereof	2,000,000
14. Oil Lubricating; & Oils, Fats & Waxes, n.o.p.f.	1,900,000
15. Machine Belting & Hose, Other Than Those Made of Rubber & Leather Belting, Starch and Tanning Extracts, Vegetable, n.o.p.f.	345,000
16. Sulphate of Ammonia; Fertilizers	500,000
17. Artificial Silk Yarn	565,000
18. Pharmaceuticals	600,000
Total	72,610,000

Business Foot-Notes

The United Services to China has opened its campaign in Washington to raise US$80,000 in 1947. The Washington area which had a goal of US$70,000 in 1941, contributed US$135,000.

* * *

Trade has been resumed between Indo-China and Japan with a shipment of 500 tons of matches and naval engines sent by Japan to the French colony. Japan also expects to send cotton goods in exchange for Indo-Chinese coal, rubber and wines. In an effort to increase Japanese revenue from exports, the United States will allow private American buyers to bring Japanese cotton piece goods into the United States for finishing and re-export to other countries. Finished textiles will not be sold in the United States and bond will be required to assure their re-export.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Shantung Battle Becomes Decisive Stage In China's Civil War

ON April 23, a *United Press* dispatch disclosed that Shantung was about to become the center of China's civil war, overshadowing the capture by the Nationalists of Yenan and other clashes occurring in South Shansi and North Honan. Two hundred and fifty thousand Communist troops, the report said, were menacing the entire Shantung province and the Government has started a three-pronged drive from Linyi, "in a gigantic hunt-and-kill offensive to annihilate" these forces.

General Tang En-po, former Shanghai garrison commander, is in command of the operations which lead the Notionalists into the mountainous region northwest of Linyi. This is the area where the Communist forces are said to have retreated after the Nationalists took Linyi.

The following day, Nationalist forces were reported to have scored their "most important victory in the Shantung campaign," when they entered Mengyin, 48 miles northwest of Linyi. A day later, however, the Communists retook the city, only to lose it the next day, according to *Central News*.

While official quarters continued to dub Nationalist operations "mopping up campaigns," reports coming in from Shantung indicated that fighting was of a caliber very different from that official designation. The Communist capture of Taian, 130 kilometers southeast of Tsinan, a few days later, stressed the "confused" character of the struggle.

With the capture of Taian, the Communists again managed to sever the Tientsin-Hsuchow railway which the Nationalist claimed to have cleared earlier.

The Nationalist capture of Mengyin, where fighting is still going on, would indicate an attempt on the part of the Government to penetrate into the Kiaotung peninsula which has been in Communist hands ever since V-J and earlier, with the exception of Tsingtao and the surrounding territory.

How far the Nationalist will be able to penetrate into this area where Communist administration has, in places, a history of many years, will soon be evident. Meanwhile, an *AP* report from Tsingtao said that Tsingtao has just completed the construction of an Iron Wall—a 20-mile defense line surrounding the city-port. "The line bristles with hundreds of concrete pillboxes and has an intricate system of trenches and subterranean tunnels," the report said.

This building of a wall around the city would indicate that the Nationalists are not expecting to penetrate the Red territory in the Kiaotung Peninsula in the near future and finally to force them to withdraw entirely or to open a drive to restore traffic along the Tsinan-Tsingtao railway.

The Government efforts to force open both the Tatung-Puchow and the Peiping-Hankow lines did not bring any results, it being reported that these lines were cut by the Communists both at the southern and northern termini. Also, the fighting raging on the Peihan railway around Shihchiachwang very effectively sealed traffic along this vital artery.

Thirty miles south of Shihchiachwang, the city of Yuanshih, beleaguered for many days by the Communists, was the scene of a severe battle and *Central News* said that the attackers were finally driven away.

In other areas of the civil war, the position of Government troops in South Shansi continued to be ambiguous if judged from official reports; another significant development was the Communist attack on Pingting, rail junction on the Taiyuan-Shichiachwang line, according to *Central News*; in northern Honan, street fighting raged in Tangyin, which was under Communist attack.

In North Kiangsu, the resurgent Communist forces took Lienshui, only a few miles north of Hwaiyin, and disrupted traffic along the Grand Canal in that area.

Another straw in the civil war wind was the report that a drive against Communists had been started in Kwangtung, where the guerillas are threatening Kwangchowan. Guerrillas have disrupted bridges, highways and other communication lines, UP reported from Hongkong.

Also of significance was the *UP* dispatch from Nanking that General Chen Cheng, chief of staff, is remaining in Hsuchow to direct the government operations in Shantung.

UP Correspondent Anthony Ullstein wrote from Peiping that the Hsinho ammunition dump which the Communists raided recently, was handed over to the Nationalists in a "top secret" operation this week. The transfer occurred after a portion of the ammunition was removed aboard ship by the Marines; "enough remained, however, to make a contribution to the Nationalist war arsenal," the report said.

National Price Control Meet Convened

UNDER the chairmanship of the new premier, General Chang Chun, a national price control conference opened this week in Nanking. The conference is being attended by high officials, including Wang Yun-wu, Wong Wen-hao, O. K. Yui, Ku Cheng-kang, Shen Yi, and K. C. Wu. *UP* reports that the conference was called because "for the second time in four months, China has been caught in the throes of its worst economic crisis since the end of the war." The dispatch stressed that the "confusion is much graver in nature than last February."

China Gets New Navy

PRESIDENT Truman this week authorized Navy Secretary James Forrestal to transfer 271 surplus vessels, craft and floating drydocks to the Nationalist Government and to send a mission to assist it to use this equipment.

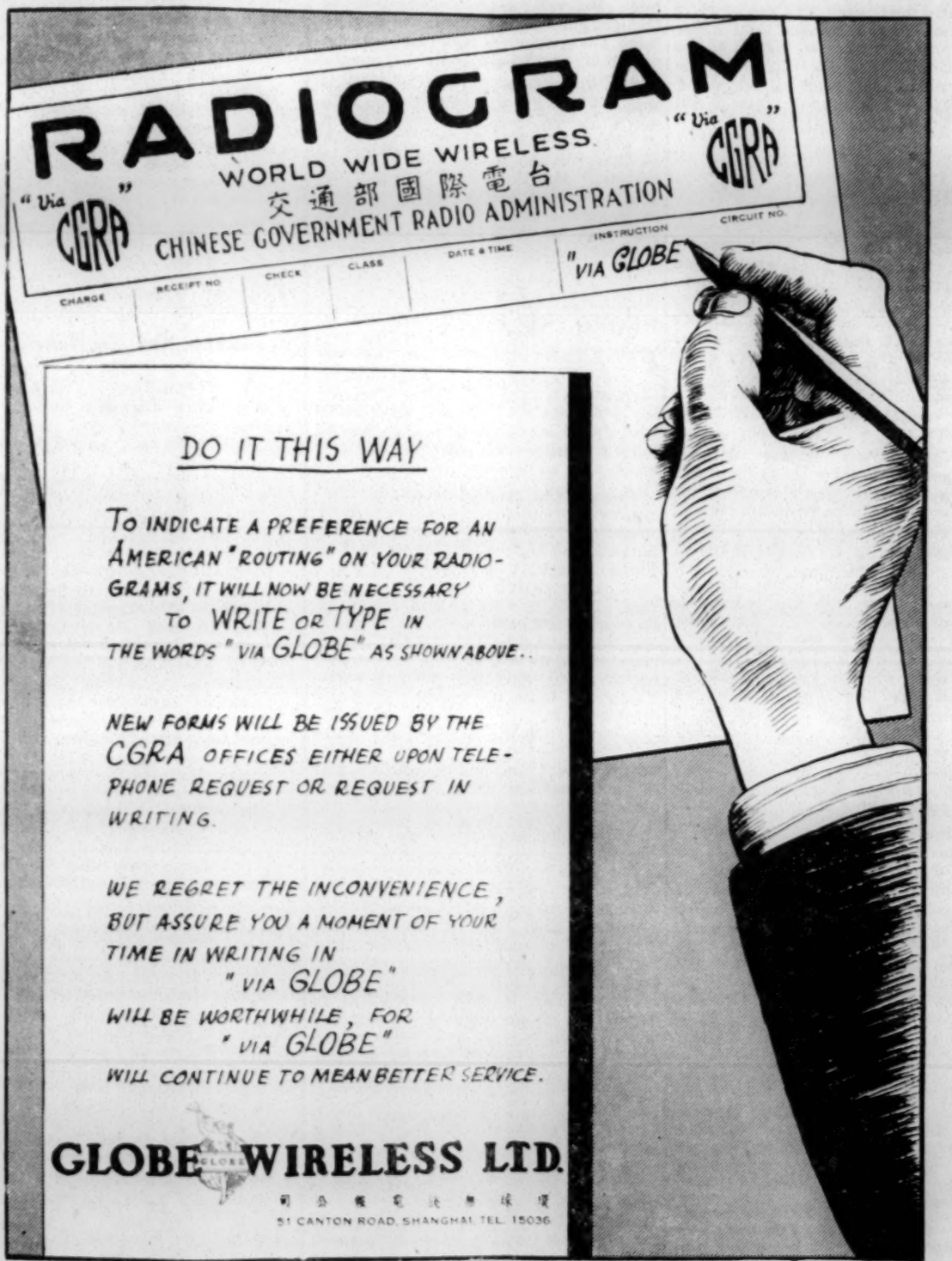
The order authorized this transfer to be effected without compensation and the dispatch of not more than 100 officers and 200 enlisted men of the United States Navy and Marine Corps fo "assist China in naval matters."

The 271 vessels consist of six destroyer escorts, six buoy and light tenders, 217 landing craft, six motor gunboats, four sub-chasers, three oilers, one survey ship, two repair ships, two floating dry docks and eight mine-sweepers or sub-chasers.

Loan Expected

BOTH the *Sin Wan Pao* and the *Ho Ping Jih Pao* reported in mid-week, that the Government has drawn up plans for the utilization of the US$500,000,000 loan and is to submit them to the United States Government by the end of June. According to the plan, most of the funds will be used for purchasing

Left hand column in each case represents production during the first six months of 1938, *while the right hand column represents production for the same period in* 1946—*from World Report.*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What U.S. Papers Say . . .

EDITORIAL interest in the United States last week was centered in the failure of the Moscow Conference and in an alternative policy to be pursued by the Western powers. Comments upon the reorganization of the Chinese Government were not optimistic.

* * *

MOSCOW

WHILE gloomily aware of the failure of the Moscow Conference and all that it implies, the United States press, with notable uniformity recommended that the western powers organize themselves, without Russia's cooperation if necessary. In some instances it was noted that too much should not have been expected in the first place. Editorial opinion is solidly behind the stand Marshall has taken.

The *New York Times* detailed gloomily the failure of the conference, laying the blame squarely at Russia's door. It went on to remark that "The stalemate over Germany and Austria is by no means the only, though it is perhaps the gravest, symbol of the gulf which Russian ambitions have created between Russia and the West. For that same gulf is evident in the Balkans.... Poland....China....Korea....in the entire work of the United Nations, which Russia has almost paralyzed with her vetoes and her refusal to participate in the work of all but one or two of the various subsidiary organizations....(and) in the Russian effort to delay the organizational police force."

Opining that Russia's policy is based on the belief that she can realize her aims by methods short of war, and that she will give ground when confronted with real opposition, the paper continues: "Western policy must rest upon three fundamental principles. It must seek agreement in the West to fill the vacuums inviting further Russian expansion....Western policy must seek next to organize the Western world, and all who will join it, for peace, trade and prosperity, without abandoning the nations now behind the iron curtain....Finally, Western policy must pay scrupulous regard to all logitimate Russian interests in order to avoid an unreasoning hostility which alone could become dangerous."

The *Philadelphia Inquirer*, the *Washington Post*, the *Baltimore Sun*, the *Denver Post* and others all indicated the need for close collaboration among the Western powers as the only alternative to agreement with Russia. The *St. Louis Star-Times* remarked that no one had hoped for a final agreement, and that "large areas of agreement on detail have been staked out, though the headlines, naturally enough, have gone to the disagreements....and there is at least a fairly clear definition of the major isues of dispute."

The *Baltimore Evening Sun* adds that, "even Russia cannot expect to profit by an indefinite prolongation of that condition (instability). To be sure, its intransigent leaders may suppose their doctrines prosper by confusion; but Russia stands in need of economic rehabilitation, and that will only be retarded by a continuance of paralysis in central Europe."

* * *

REORGANIZATION

FURTHER comments on the reorganization of the Chinese Government varied only in degree as to their skepticism. It was frequently pointed out that this was a move to impress the American Government and public opinion.

Among the more pessimistic pronouncements was that of the *Minneapolis Tribune*: "The creaky bureaucracy that is the Government of China is engaged in what Chiang Kai-shek is pleased to call a 'reorganization.' This is supposed to set up a long-promised interim coalition which will make preparations for the beginning of constitutional rule on December 25....Clearly, the new arrangements are little more than token reorganization. The affairs of state remain in the hands of the same Kuomintang leaders as before. The party, with 17 of the 29 seats on the State Council, in no sense surrenders control."

At the other extreme is the *Washington Star*: "In Chinese politics, there is apt to be a difference between form and reality. Therefore, the announcement of a coalition government should be taken with some reservation.... The most hopeful aspect of the new departure is the appointment of General Chang Chun as head of the Executive Yuan, a post corresponding to that of prime minister in parliamentary regimes. Chang has a good record of progressive liberalism. He worked with General Marshall in the latter's efforts last year to bring peace and stability to China. Indeed, Chang is believed to be one of those genuine 'liberals' whom General Marshall stated to be China's best hope. If, therefore, Chang is given real authority commensurate with his titular office, the new Government may spell a turning-point in China's political evolution....."

"In official circles there is no denial that this governmental change was largely motivated by a desire on the part of Chiang and his colleagues to make a favorable impression upon the American Government and people."

communications equipment. Furthermore, the *Sin Wan Pao* said that the first instalment of US$30,000,000 of the loan has already been used. How, it did not add.

Meanwhile, heavily stricken by the current economic panic, representatives of the local industries approached Chang Kia-ngau, chairman of the Central Bank of China, petitioning for a greater allocation of raw material imports and for further restrictions on the importation of unnecessary finished products. They also asked him to postpone the announcement of the import quotas for the second quarter until a reasonable solution was reached, but the quotas were announced two days later, notwithstanding.

The petition group included Wu Wen-chu, industrial magnate and chairman of the National Industrial Association, and representatives of the chinaware, nail, photographic, rubber, chemical, cement woolen. paper and other industries.

League Not To Vote

AFTER a prolonged silence the Democratic League issued a manifesto this week in which it stated that the reorganized government in Nanking is not calculated to bring about democracy, peace and unity in China. "Political tutelage, whether by one party, or by three, if based on the Provisional Constitution.... is no democracy," the manifesto asserted.

The League previously demanded that the Government immediately release Tu Pin-cheng, Lo Pin-chi, Wang Chu-jen and other League leaders arrested in various parts of the country. The League pointed out that although "President Chiang recently declared that the Government will practice 100 percent democracy," this practice has not been implemented. "It should begin with the respect for human dignity and the protection of sacred and unassailable human rights," the League said.

The following day, Lo Lung-chi, leader of the League, denied a *Central News* report that the Democratic League would participate in the coming general elections.

In Shanghai, the Procurate of the High Court received an order from the Ministry of Judicial Administration that only the mayor, the commander of the garrison, the commissioner of police, the commander of the gendermerie, and the court procurators, could order persons to be taken into custody in this city. The order also said that unless in the arresting of persons in *flagrante delicto* or those already wanted by the judicial authorities, other arrests must be accompanied by a warrant issued by a procurator or a judge.

Incident In Indo-China

IN Vinhliem, 70 miles south of Saigon, more than 100 Chinese civilians were killed by French bombs last week when French troops carried out "mopping up" operations in the area which is known as a stronghold of the Vietnam Nationalist resistance. The Chinese Government is taking a serious view of the incident and Chinese Ambassador in Paris Dr. Tsien Tai has handed a formal protest to the French Foreign Office.

What Chinese Papers Say...

CONGRATULATIONS to the newly reorganized Government, warnings of the menace of a renascent Japan, and discussion of the conclusion of the Moscow conference, in the main, constituted Chinese newspaper comment during the week.

* * *

MOSCOW

THE official *Chung Yang Jih Pao* declared that until a postwar international balance of power is established, the world-wide struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union is unavoidable. Moscow, the paper said, is only one link in the chain of events leading to the establishment of this balance.

"We feel that differences between the United States and Soviet Russia are only a kind of friction or contest between them prior to the establishment of a new international balance of power," the paper said.

The paper declared that the postwar international situation does not emit a smell of gunpowder and although the Moscow conference has proved a failure, as Marshall said, it is "only the first round."

The liberal-leftist *Wen Wei Pao* noted that Marshall had expressed pessimism over the outcome of the conference even before he left for Moscow. "He would father be a die-hard and fail, than achieve success through compromise," the paper charged.

The *Wen Wei Pao* said that the new doctrine of "Trumanism" will soon have to be revised, and as soon as this is done, tension between the United States and the Soviet Union will automatically cease. If Moscow was the first round, "the success or failure will be determined during the second or third round," the paper predicted.

* * *

REORGANIZATION

THE *Chung Yang Jih* Pao demanded that hindrances to national reconstruction be immediately removed, considering that the one-party government has been "changed to a multi-party Government."

The official mouthpiece expressed the hope that the Chinese Communists will take the chance offered them by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on the day of the State Council's inauguration and "will not continue to hinder national reconstruction."

The KMT Army organ, the *Ho Ping Jih Pao—Peace Daily*—extended congratulations to the "democratic coalition government."

Even if the Communist Party decides that it will never participate in the Government, it will never be able to reduce the strength of the coalition nature of the National Government, the paper said. "It is a democratic coalition government which enjoys the confidence of the people throughout the country," the *Peace Daily* asserted.

The CC organ, the *Sin Wan Pao*, expressed the hope that "the present military measures can be brought to a successful conclusion at an early date and that the internal political dispute can still be solved fundamentally by political means."

With regard to economic problems, the major ones should be given attention rather than the minor issues, the paper urged. Also, private enterprise should be encouraged.

The *Wen Wei Pao* cited an ancient proverb to the effect that "the water has been changed without the medicinal herb having been changed at the same time," to illustrate its feelings about the reshuffle. However, the paper noted, "even the water has not been changed."

* * *

PARADISE

IN a lengthy editorial on the renascence of the defeated Japanese the *Ta Kung Pao* stated that "a defeated nation can become a paradise."

The basis of the *Ta Kung Pao's* comment was SCAP's January report on the progress of the occupation and the Far Eastern Commission's announcement concerning Japan's industrial level. Also mentioned in the editorial was the reported intention of the Institute of Pacific Relations to promote a movement for the resumption of production of cheap Japanese goods.

"What the Japanese people need is freedom of progress, freedom of election and freedom of thought," the paper said, but added that these freedoms have been nullified to a great extent by the "anti-Communist" movement headed by General MacArthur.

"He has merely given the cities a touch of democracy and has ignored the fact that the rural areas are still under the influence of militarism," the *Ta Kung Pao* said. The paper also flayed MacArthur's alleged demand that the sovereignty of the "bureaucratic Government be increased."

Japan will remain the foremost industrial nation in the Far East if the level of production advocated by the commission is granted her. The argument that Japan will have no armaments wherewith to conduct aggression was disposed of by the *Ta Kung Pao* with the assertion that the level of production is armament.

"The ruling classes were mad for a time. These same madmen continue to control the Japanese Government. Should we hand them a sword—the wartime industrial level—which they once used in killing people?" the paper asked.

"To speak frankly, American interests in Japanese politics and in Japan's industry are aimed at fulfilling the requirements of American strategy, necessitated by differences between the U.S. and the USSR.

"It is a pity that mankind's destiny is now in the hands of these two great powers. We urge them to sink their differences as soon as possible." the paper concluded.

Who's Who in China

MICHEL TSON-CAIN LI, architect, engineer and technical expert of the Ministry of Communications; born at Peiping, Oct. 2, 1901; left for France to attend school, 1912; graduated from Architecte Diplom'e Ecole Speciale

Li Tson-cain

(李宗侃)

d'Architechture in Paris, France, 1923; returned to China in 1925; was appointed deputy-director of Nanking Construction Bureau of Nanking City Government, 1929; vice-manager of China's Agricultural and Industrial Bank, 1934-37; manager of Tafong Construction Company in Shanghai, 1934-37; architect of gymnasium of Central Military Academy in Nanking, 1935; architect of National Assembly Building at Nanking, 1937; manager of Chinese Agricultural and Industrial Bank in Liuchow, Kwangsi, 1942; went to United States as senior technician-observer of the Ministry of Communications, 1945-46; member of Chinese Architects' Association and of French Engineers' Association, New York; now, technical expert of the Ministry of Communications; address: Nest House, Apt. 9, 3/30 Nanyang Road, Shanghai.

NEIL D. BROWN, Vice-President for the Orient for Globe Wireless Ltd., left this week for the United States to attend the International Telecommunications Conference which is to open at Atlantic City, N.J., on May 15. He will be followed by S. S. Wong, Director, Traffic Department of the Directorate General of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications, Nanking; T. C. Loo, Managing Director of the Chinese Government Radio Administration; J. T. Huang, Director of the Tientsin Telecommunications Administration, and Benjamin M. Y. Hung, Traffic Manager of the C.G.R.A., and other high ranking officials. Brown is an authority on communications in Asia, and has acted in the capacity of adviser to the Ministry of Communications. He was twice decorated by the Government for his wartime efforts.

This weekend, the Central Air Transport Corporation is to inaugurate an airline linking Shanghai with Foochow, Nanchang and Hankow, *Central News* reported. This line will be of importance in the development of commerce in Central China, the agency said. Passenger fares from Shanghai to Foochow are CNC$320,000, to Nanchang CNC$550,000, and to Hankow CNC$880,000.

NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

Overseas Chinese

MR. ON LOONG *by Robert Standish. Published by The MacMillan Company, New York,* 1947. 326 *pp.,* US$3.00. *Reviewed by Marion Barney.*

RATHER unusual in this day and age, this is a good story well told. It is complete with social significance and a colorful background, but these elements are properly subordinated to the plot.

Mr. On Loong is a reasonably normal individual, a Chinese in the West Indies. He is orphaned at an early age, and befriended by a French sea captain, who becomes the dominating influence in his life. Other important personalities are Captain Lorillard's flamboyant Creole mistress and her daughter Laurette, with whom John On Loong falls in love. She deserts him for an Englishman, taking at last to the French demi-monde with her son by On Loong. John is able to recover his son and to make for himself a successful career as a merchant.

The only Chinese on Newcastle island, On Loong is an outsider and an observer of the struggle between white supremacy and the economically oppressed black. His views are moderate and philanthropic. Sanity and sensitivity are perhaps his distinguishing characteristics. His best friend describes him as "intelligent and unsophisticatel in a world which is in the main unintelligent and unsophisticated."

Mr. Standish has a gentle sense of humor and a fine sense of the picturesque. He is not given to proselytizing, in spite of the nature of the conditions he describes. For the most part his characters are representative rather than individual.

At one point, Mr. On Loong and his son returned to the home of their ancestors in South China to bury the former's parents. They found the village starving under the Japanese occupation. Some of the people died from eating too much of the food they brought.

"An hour later, the smell of savory cooking unbearably in their nostrils, a score or more of living skeletons emerged from the shanties, peering fearfully about them at the strangers who had suddenly appeared in their midst. The sight of a half pig, bought at the previous stopping place, drove these starved people almost frantic. There was no time for delicate cooking, so the half pig was hacked into pieces and put to stew in a great earthenware pot, around which roared a fierce wood fire.

"The occupants of the houses, too dazed to comprehend anything but the good smells, hovered around the cooking pots like gaunt wolves. An old crone, saliva dripping from her lips like a hungry spaniel, could bear no more. She moved towards the pot containing the pork and, thrusting a bony arm into the boiling liquid, drew out a hunk of quarter-cooked meat, tearing it off the bone like a dog and seeming not to notice her scalded arm.

"For the next half-hour the porters, hungry enough themselves, mounted guard over the cooking-pots while the tortured eyes of the starving people gazed unblinkingly into the charmed circle."

"This should be all right for my posture improvement. Now have you something lighter for my mind."

—New York Times.

The Question

RUSSIA: MENACE OR PROMISE *by Vera Micheles Dean. Henry Holt & Company, New York, March,* 1947. 158 *pp.,* US$2.00. *Reviewed by Vasili Demin.*

THE author who spent her childhood in Tsarist Russia and for her first teacher had a Russian woman who later joined the Bolshevik Party, says that in spite of two revolutions and two wars, in spite of the setbacks and mistakes, "Russia is traveling in a direction that will eventually bring it out on the high road of spiritual and political, as well as material, progress."

The book is written as an answer to 21 popular questions often asked about Russia, starting with what kind of people the Russians are, how Russia is governed, can the Russians own personal property, and ending up with the question of world revolution and cooperation with the United Nations.

The oft-repeated assertion that the Communist system has given little to the Russian and other peoples inhabiting the U.S.S.R. and is taken as proof of the contention that Communism has itself failed in that part of the world, is discounted to a great extent by the author's comparison of the state of Russian economy in 1917 with that of the United States at the time of the civil war.

In brief form, Mrs. Dean explains to the average reader the relation between the Marxian concept of advent to socialism and the Russian way, which she says "within the span of 20 years has telescoped many of the revolutions which in other countries were spread over several centuries." This breath-taking tempo of change, and the constant threat of aggression from surrounding countries, explains much that is "brutal and chaotic in Russia."

The problem of personal freedom is handled by the author not from the point of view of abstract freedom, but in contrast with the freedom of the individual which existed in Tsarist Russia. Mrs. Dean says that the civil liberties known in England and the United States are unknown in the Soviet Union, which fact, she says, would not be denied by Soviet leaders themselves. This she attributes to the fact that for more than a quarter of a century Russia has been in a state of mobilization and preparation for war against "capitalist encirclement." The author points out that whereas political freedom and civil liberties may not exist in the Anglo-Saxon sense, initiative and criticism have considerable scope in the economic sphere.

On the whole the book is a simple and sensible analysis of conditions under which the Soviet people live, such as the ownership of personal property as opposed to private property, or capital used for business investments.

One of the failings of the book is the author's interpretation of the struggle between Stalin and Trotzky as a personal struggle which ended in Stalin ousting Trotzky and sending him into exile. Other sections of her book would tend to prove the contention that the struggle was between two parties, rather than between two individual wills. Another minor error is the statement that Lenin died in 1923.

Sit Lux

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A YOGI *by Paramhansa Yogananda. Published by The Philosophical Library, New York,* 1946. 485 *pp.,* US$3.50. *Reviewed by Marion Barney.*

THE contents of this book are unusual, to say the least. Particularly so to the contemporary Christian whose comfortable habit it is to relegate miracles to past centuries.

It has been written apparently for the purpose of initiating the uninitiated. To that end it deals largely in miracles. On the title page may be found the quotation: "Except ye see signs and wonders, ye will not believe."—John 4:48. This quotation sets the tone of the book.

To me it has always seemed inappropriate that one, who has attained to such a degree of spiritual faith that he is able to set aside the physical laws of nature, should employ his powers to create flower scents out of the ether or to project himself into several places at one time. The idea seems positively frivolous. For this reason the many passages dealing with miracles arouse curiosity rather than conviction. That the author, having spared no time from his spiritual activities for study, should have got through his university examinations with divine assistance, is faintly ludicrous. Indeed, the author himself treats the incident with a kind of respectful humor. The book might have been improved if fewer such passages had been included. They become, at times, monotonous.

On the other hand, the philosophical passages are extremely interesting. Yogananda is on a spiritual plane above religious differences. His tenets are not antithetical to any religion. He sees the various creeds as different expressions of the same struggle with much that is of value in each.

Nature, with which science deals, is a manifestation of *maya* which never can be penetrated fully. Science cannot lead to a discovery of God but only to the conviction that He must be sought in other ways. The whole of the physical world is an illusion which can be controlled by the person who has penetrated *maya* to establish contact with the Divine Being. Supported by modern physicists, Yogananda avers that matter is not absolute, that "the atom is energy rather than matter, but that atomic energy is essentially mind-stuff."

The author's personal life plays a very small part in this book which is mainly concerned with his spiritual development. The son of an Indian railroad official, he showed an early inclination to religious pursuits, often against the wishes of his family. Most of his life in India was spent in Bengal, where he found his *guru*, or spiritual teacher. After becoming a swami, having attained a state of spiritual grace, he was called to go to America and spread the yogic doctrine there. In that country he established a school and attracted many disciples.

This book is well worth reading. With the new preoccupation of Western countries with what is going on in the Orient, some idea of Eastern spiritual development is essential. Western civilization is generally supposed to be lacking in this respect. We would do well to look into it.

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"Tai Hu" Express	I, II Triumph Exp.	II, III Local	I, II III Exp.	I, II Exp.	II, III Local Exp.	I, II Nanking Throu. Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	I, II Night Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	STATIONS	I, II Hangchow Throu. Exp.	I, II III Exp.	I, II III Exp.	I, II Exp.	"Tai Hu" Express	I, II Triumph Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	I, II Night Exp.	II, III Local	II, III Local Exp.
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STATIONS	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express		"Triumph" Express, Nanking & Hangchow Through Expresses I	"Triumph" Express, Nanking & Hangchow Through Expresses II	"Tai Hu" Express
SHANGHAI N. TO:—										
KUNSHAN	52	4,000.	10,000.	2,000.	5,000.	1,000.	2,500.			
SOOCHOW	87	8,000.	10,000.	4,000.	5,000.	2,000.	2,500.	19,500.	10,500.	20,000.
WUSIH	129	10,000.	12,000.	5,000.	6,000.	2,500.	3,000.	19,500.	10,500.	20,000.
CHANGCHOW	168	14,000.	16,000.	7,000.	8,000.	3,500.	4,000.	19,500.	10,500.	
TANYANG	213	16,000.	20,000.	8,000.	10,000.	4,000.	5,000.	30,000.	16,500.	
CHINKIANG WEST	243	18,000.	22,000.	9,000.	11,000.	4,500.	5,500.	30,000.	16,500.	
NANKING	312	24,000.	28,000.	12,000.	14,000.	6,000.	7,000.	30,000.	16,500.	

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW LINE
TIME TABLE

23	21	61	67	25	1	41	27	TRAIN NO.	24	42	2	68	26	22	62	28
I, II III Exp.	West Lake Exp.	II, III Ord.	IV Mixed	I, II III Exp.	I, II H'chow Throu. Exp.	II, III Ord.	I, II III Exp.	STATIONS	I, II III Exp.	II, III Ord.	I, II N'king Throu Exp.	IV Mixed	I, II III Exp.	West Lake Exp.	II, III IV Ord.	I, II III Exp.
6.45	8.00	8.15		11.30	16.00	16.15	22.45	D SHANGHAI NORTH A ↑	9.15	12.15	12.35		18.55	20.05	22.30	23.30
7.05	8.16	8.36	9.00	11.53	16.19	16.36	23.06	D SHANGHAI WEST D	8.58	11 55	12.20	17.20	18.37	19.49	22.13	23.12
7.49		9.46	10.29	12.38	17.03	17.46	23.50	A SUNGKIANG D	7.51	10.44	11.26	15.29	17.48		21.00	22.16
7.54		9.56	10.40	12.43	17.08	17.51	23.55	D SUNGKIANG A	7.47	10.38	11.21	15.23	17.39		20.54	22.11
9.02	10.02	11.40	12.50	13.50	18.16	19.23	1.06	A KASHING D	6.35	9.04	10.13	13.10	16.20	17.54	19.25	21.00
9.16	10.08	11.50	13.15	13.58	18.26	19.33	1.16	D KASHING A	6.28	8.55	10.04	12.45	16.11	17.47	19.12	20.50
10.00		12.33	14.52	14.32	19.01	20.16	1.50	D YEHZAH D	5.56	8.14	9.31	11.53	15.39		18.29	20.18
10.31		13.18	15.56	15.04	19.32	21.01	2.21	A CHANGAN- D	5.23	7.27	8.58	10.40	15.06		17.42	19.34
10.36		13.26		15.11	19.37	21.06	2.26	D TSENG A	5.19	7.22	8.54	10.27	15.02		17.37	19.27
11.30	11.55	14.45	18.10	16.20	20.30	22.20	3.25	A HANGCHOW D ↓	4.25	6.10	8.00	8.30	14.00	16.00	16.25	18.25

FARE LIST

STATIONS	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express		"Triumph" Express, Nanking & Hangchow Through Expresses I	"Triumph" Express, Nanking & Hangchow Through Expresses II	"West Lake" Express
SHANGHAI N. TO:—										
SUNGKIANG	45	4,000.	10,000.	2,000.	5,000.	1,000.	2,500.	19,500.	10,500.	
KASHING	99	8,000.	10,000.	4,000.	5,000.	2,000.	2,500.	19,500.	10,500.	15,000.
YEHZAH	126	10,000.	12,000.	5,000.	6,000.	2,500.	3,000.	19,500.	10,500.	
CHANGANTSENG	151	12,000.	14,000.	6,000.	7,000.	3,000.	3,500.	19,500.	10,500.	
HANGCHOW	190	14,000.	18,000.	7,000.	9,000.	3,500.	4,500.	19,500.	10,500.	25,000.

NANKING-SHANGHAI RAILWAY SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION

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